The Literary Digest

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

Taft's Answer to the Canal Critics 739
The Turkish Massacres 741
The Work of Wives 742
The Consumer and the Aldrich Bill 743
Tainted Education in the South 745

FOREIGN COMMENT:

A New Ananias-Club Member 747
Italy Ashamed 747
England's Naval Scare Groundless 748
A Rod in Pickle for Austria 749
Germany's Gibraltar 750
Danger in Indian Reform 750

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Athletics in Boys' Schools 751
Types of Color in Hair 751
Playgrounds and Public Health 752
How Invalids Act 753
Automatic Machine-Guns 754

SCIENCE AND INVENTION *(Continued)*: PAGE

Ant-Hotels 755
Water Purification by Artificial Light 755
The Ideal Health-City 755
Curable Color-Blindness 755

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Mr. Roosevelt in Heretical Company 756
Joan of Arc Beatified 756
Sleeping in Meeting 757
Tennessee Blocks Church Union 758

LETTERS AND ART:

Mark Twain's Death-Blow to Shakespeare 759
Simplified Spelling in England 760
Voices, Lost—and Found 760
A Way to Cleanse the Theaters 762

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 763-767

MISCELLANEOUS 768-777

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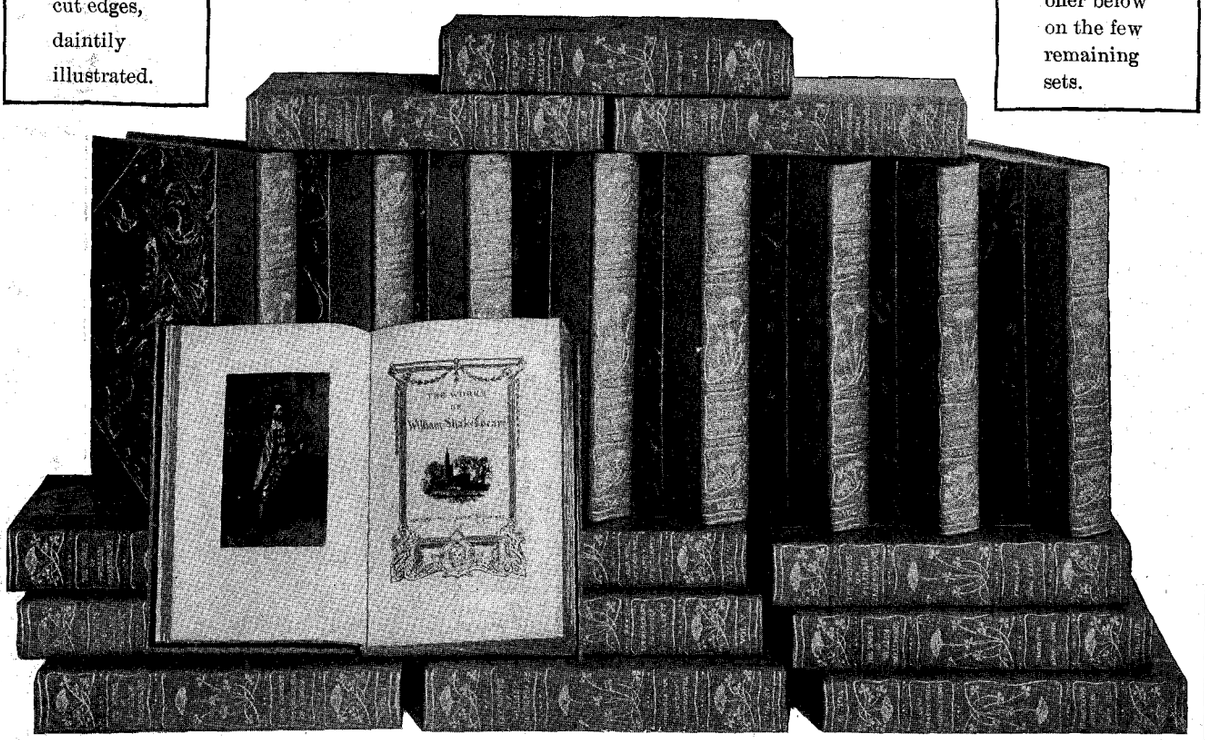

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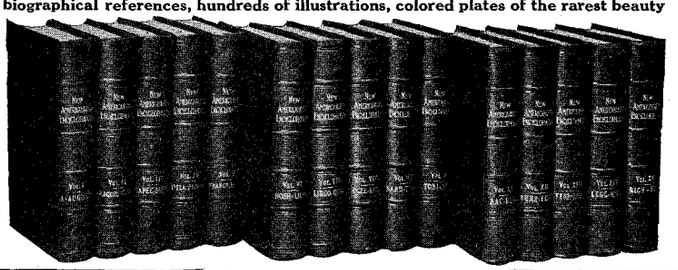

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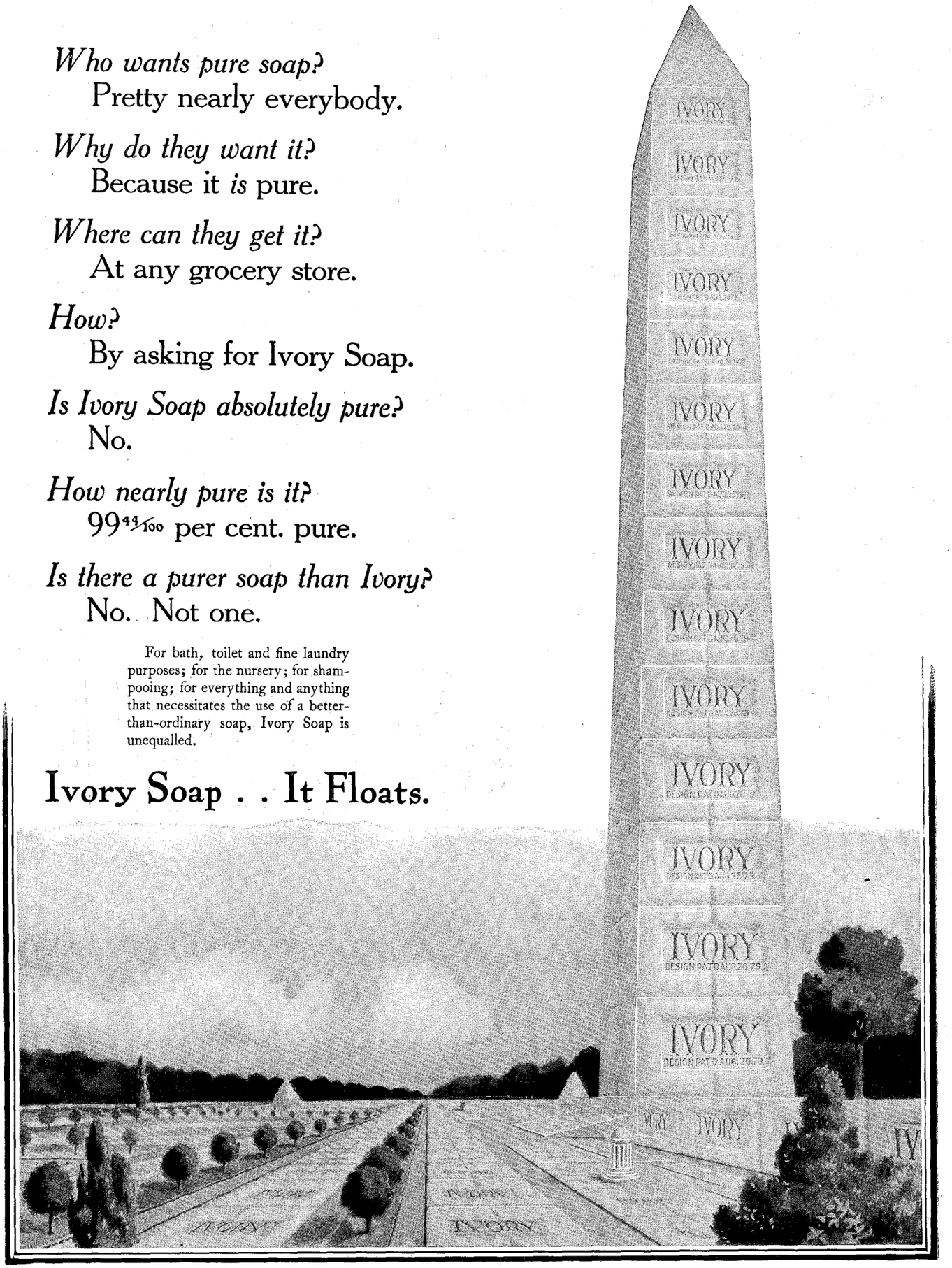

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Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVIII., NO. 18 NEW YORK, MAY 1, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 993

TOPICS OF THE DAY

TAFT'S ANSWER TO THE CANAL CRITICS

HAVING listened more or less attentively for some years to a controversy of experts over the relative merits of the lock or sea-level type for the Panama Canal, the lay public probably finds itself almost as bewildered as a jury which has tried to follow the testimony of the rival alienists in one of our famous murder cases. Certainly an attitude of mingled skepticism and puzzlement is still intermittently reflected in the press, in spite of Theodore Roosevelt's recent assurance that all doubt had been eliminated by the unanimous report of the second advisory board of engineers, and that hereafter attack on the lock type would be "in reality merely attack upon the policy of building any canal at all." The confusion, according to the New York *World*, began when Mr. Roosevelt, having submitted the question to an international advisory board of thirteen engineers, accepted the minority report of five in favor of the lock type, altho all of the foreign engineers and three of the American engineers on the board had advocated a sea-level canal. Two of the eight American members of the board were army engineers, the other six civil engineers. Now President Taft—who, like Mr. Roosevelt, was converted by the minority report of 1906—answers the persistent critics of the lock canal in the May *McClure's Magazine*. In striking contrast to the manner of Mr. Roosevelt's last communication on the subject, he begins with the remark that, as the canal is being constructed by this nation for the benefit of world commerce, "every citizen of the United States, and indeed any citizen of the world, properly feels himself authorized to criticize the work as it is being done, and to express his opinion as to the type of canal that is selected." Mr. Taft points out that the present design—a lock canal of which the main feature will be a lake with the level of the water at 85 feet above the sea—had been approved not only by the Canal Commission, the President, and the War Department, but by both houses of Congress, when what he calls "the newspaper war" on the canal broke out. This outbreak of criticism he traces to three causes. To quote:

"The first is that a newspaper correspondent on the Isthmus, while detained by a washout on the railroad in one of the heavy rains that are frequent on the Isthmus, heard that the rock and earth which are now being deposited in great quantities to form the Gatun Dam, had, under the effect of the flood, sunk out of sight into a subterranean lake, and cabled to the United States that the whole structure of the Gatun Dam had given way.

"The second circumstance was that the estimates of the engineers in the actual construction of the work and the expenditure of the money from time to time showed quite clearly that the cost of the construction of the lock type of canal would be at least twice that which had been estimated as its cost by the minority of the board of consulting engineers.

"The third circumstance was that under the present efficient organization, with the use of steam-shovels and dredges, the amount of excavation has considerably exceeded that which had been anticipated.

"In this wise, the argument in favor of a change from the lock canal to the sea-level canal apparently is given great additional force because it is said that by the sinking and giving way of the Gatun Dam, the indispensable feature of the lock type, it has been demonstrated that the lock type is unsafe, dangerous, and impossible.

"Second, it is said that the argument which has been made in favor of the lock type of canal on the ground of economy is shown to be unfounded because the real cost of the lock type of canal is demonstrated by actual construction to be equal to, or in excess of, the estimated cost of the sea-level canal.

"Third, it is said that the argument that the sea-level canal would be a great many years in process of construction, which was vigorously advanced, is now shown to be erroneous by the great increase in the daily, monthly, and yearly excavation as compared with the total amount of excavation needed in the sea-level type."

He takes up these three arguments in sequence, and undertakes to show how little weight attaches to each. Thus:

"First, as to the sinking of the Gatun Dam. The report of the newspaper correspondent, like so many other statements made with respect to a matter two thousand miles away, under the influence of a desire to be sensational and startling, was founded purely on imagination. The only foundation for the statement was that in a comparatively small stretch on the site of the dam, perhaps two hundred feet across, some rough material had been piled up on the upward side of the dam, and there had been excavated immediately back of this pile or dump a lot of material from an old French diversion channel; that the water accumulated above this dump in the very heavy rains; that the water behind the dump and the material there had been taken out; and that there was a slide down into the cavity that had been made just back of the dump. The slide could not have been more than 100 feet. The whole mass was not more than 200 feet across, and on a personal examination, for I was there, it was evidently nothing more than an ordinary slide, such as frequently occurs in the construction of railroad banks and other fills when they are not properly balanced, and are without the proper slope. The material on the inside of the dam, that which is to be impermeable and puddled, has not yet been deposited at all. This was a mere deposit on the edge of the bottom of the dam upstream. The dam at that point, when constructed, would be nearly half a mile wide. The insignificance of the circumstance when one takes into consideration the whole size of the dam, and the relation of this particular material to the entire dam, is apparent. It appears that there is clay in the material taken out of the excavation at Culebra which is slippery and upon which other material will slide if the pressure is unequal and the usual precautions against sliding are not taken. But this has

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"COME, LITTLE BIRDIE."
—Coffman in the Boston *Herald*.

"THERE'S A HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE MILLION BUSHELS OF WHEAT SOMEWHERE."
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN.

always been known, and is true of most clays. It is not a danger that can not be provided against, and, indeed, the shape and form and exact method of building the dam are for the very purpose of producing the stability needed, and of avoiding any danger of a slide due to a lack of proper balance and weight in the material put into the dam."

This reported failure of the dam led President Roosevelt to send a second board of engineers to report upon any change of conditions which might necessitate a change to the sea-level type of canal. The report this time was unanimous in favor of the lock type.

Mr. Taft goes on to explain the discrepancy between the original and the present estimate of the cost. We read:

"The estimate of the cost of the canal, exclusive of the interest during construction, sanitation, and the expense of Zone government, and the $50,000,000 paid Panama and the French company, was $139,705,200. The present estimate of the cost of the canal as now projected, exclusive of the same items, is $297,766,000, or a grand total of $375,000,000. The increase arises, first, from the fact that the yardage or excavation to be made was 50 per cent. underestimated. This was due, first, to insufficient surveys, and second to changes of plan. These changes of plan involved a widening of the canal, for a distance of 4,000 feet, from 500 feet to 1,000 feet in width, just below the Gatun locks on the north side, in order to furnish a wider and more commodious place for vessels anchoring before entering the locks. The canal has also been widened for 5 miles from 200 feet to 300 feet across the bottom; this in the Culebra cut. Again, the material supposed to be easy of dredging turns out to be in many places more of rock than was supposed, and the average cost of excavation has been increased generally about 20 per cent. In addition to that, the locks as originally projected were 900 feet usable length and 95 feet in width. They have been increased now, in response to a request from our Navy Department, from 900 feet to 1,000 feet usable length and from 95 feet to 110 feet in width. This greatly increases the amount of concrete, greatly widens the gates, and greatly increases the whole cost of the locks at both ends of the canal. Then, too, it was thought wise not to follow the minority report which contemplated dams immediately on the shore of the Pacific at La Boca, in Sosa Hill, but to move them back to Miraflores and San Pedro Miguel. This was chiefly done for military reasons, in order to take the lock construction out of sight of an enemy approaching the canal on the Bay of Panama.

"The advocates of the sea-level canal point to the fact that the estimate by the Consulting Board in 1906 of the cost of the sea-level canal was $247,000,000, plus cost of sanitation, government, and the $50,000,000 paid Panama and the French company, or $50,000,000 less than the admitted cost of the lock type. They assume, therefore, that the difference in cost originally advanced as an argument against a sea-level canal has now been refuted. The defect of this argument is that the same circumstances that have increased the cost of the lock type of canal would increase the actual cost of a sea-level canal. Much of the work that has been done—indeed, a very large part of it—is work that would have had to be done for a sea-level canal, and we are furnished now by Colonel Goethals with an estimate of what the sea-level canal would cost, in the light of the actual cost of the work and unit prices on the Isthmus. This would be $477,601,000 without cost of sanitation or government and exclusive of the original $50,000,000 payment. When the loss of interest and loss of revenue by delay is taken into consideration, the cost is easily increased $200,000,000 beyond the cost of the lock type of canal, so that the difference between the cost of the lock type and the sea-level canal is shown by actual construction on the Isthmus to be greater than was estimated when the lock type of canal was selected as the proper one."

The President clinches his argument with these words:

"The facts to-day are the same as they were when the lock type was adopted, namely, that it would take at least $200,000,000 more of money and at least five years more of time to construct the sea-level type of canal 150 to 200 feet in width; that the canal when constructed would be dangerous for the passage of the larger vessels; and that the lock type of canal constructed at $200,000,000 less in cost and five years less in time will be a better canal, a safer canal, and one in which the time of passage for large vessels will be even less than in the sea-level type.

"For these reasons the Administration is proceeding to construct the canal on the type authorized and directed by Congress, and the criticisms of gentlemen who predicate all their arguments on theory and not upon practical tests, who institute comparisons between the present type of canal and the sea-level type of 300 to 600 feet in width that never has been or 'will be on sea or land,' can not disturb the even tenor of those charged with the responsibility of constructing the canal, and will only continue to afford to persons who do not understand the situation and are not familiar with the history of the canal and of the various plans proposed for the canal, an unfounded sensation of regret and alarm that the Government is pursuing a foolish and senseless course. Meantime the canal will be built and completed on or before January 1, 1915, and those who are now its severest critics will be glad to have their authorship of recent articles forgotten."

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THE TURKISH MASSACRES

ABDUL HAMID is blamed by the American papers for the frightful massacres in Asia Minor, where from 10,000 to 15,000 Christians have lost their lives at the hands of the Moslems. His idea in provoking this carnival of racial and religious fury is declared to be a shrewd scheme to divert popular attention from himself by directing it toward the Christians. "Massacres of Christians were so highly convenient to his purpose that he may easily be suspected of having provoked them," remarks the New York *Press;* and the New York *Globe* thinks there is no doubt that "the Sultan himself is directly responsible." Our Government has ordered the armored cruisers *Montana* and *North Carolina* to the scene, but it is not expected that they can reach there before May 5. A revenue cutter now in the Mediterranean has also been sent to overawe the Turks. Meanwhile the Americans in the disturbed district are depending on the ships and sailors of the other Powers, who have apparently been unable, however, to stop the killing. The massacre at Adana is thus described by a missionary in a cable dispatch to the New York *Sun:*

DANIEL MINER ROGERS,

Killed with Henry Maurer at Adana. He leaves a widow and a baby two months old.

"The immediate pretext was the action of an Armenian who shot three Turks, one of whom died on the evening of April 11. A large crowd of Moslems beat the Armenian to death. Armenian notables thereupon urgently demanded of the governor that he take adequate means to preserve order.

"On April 14 the situation became critical. The Armenians closed their shops and the Turks followed their example. The Armenian notables then repeated their demands and the governor promised to preserve order. Moslem and Armenian notables walked through the streets and urged their coreligionists to reopen their shops.

"However, a Moslem mob armed with clubs filled the marketplace and other streets near it, and about noon began massacring the Armenians and looting and burning their shops and houses. The Armenians offered resistance, and the conflict raged fiercely through that day (Wednesday) and until Friday morning.

"Two American missionaries were killed, and the British viceconsul, while riding through the streets in an effort to preserve order, was wounded. The Armenians defended themselves stoutly and killed some Moslems.

"On Friday morning the Armenians through a friendly mollah begged for government protection, and troops paraded the streets, while guards were posted at various points. Order was slowly restored, but at night extensive conflagrations threatened to destroy the city. Thousands of Armenians were killed and more are homeless, penniless, and hungry. The devastation in the outskirts of the city is inconceivable. Enormous efforts will be necessary to give relief."

Our Government is sharply criticized by *The Sun* for not having any war-ships near this troublous region. It says:

"Exclusive of torpedo-boats and auxiliaries there are about seventy United States war-ships in commission. They patrol West Indian and Central American waters, where they are found in every foreign port; they frequent in great strength Magdalena Bay, Mexico, which they use as a station as well as for target practise; almost two entire divisions of the second squadron of the Pacific fleet are now in Chinese waters, at Shanghai and Nimrod Sound, and they fly the flag in the islands of the South Pacific; but there is not one United States war-ship, not even a gunboat, in the Mediterranean. For the protection of American interests and American citizens at the ports of European and Asiatic Turkey in the present grave emergency the United States Government must depend upon the warships of Great Britain and France. And we are the second naval Power in the world! No wonder the State Department is concerned about the state of anarchy that prevails in the Adana region at a time when the Sultan in the capital, 600 miles distant, is dealing with a mutiny in the army presaging not improbably a civil war. . . . . .

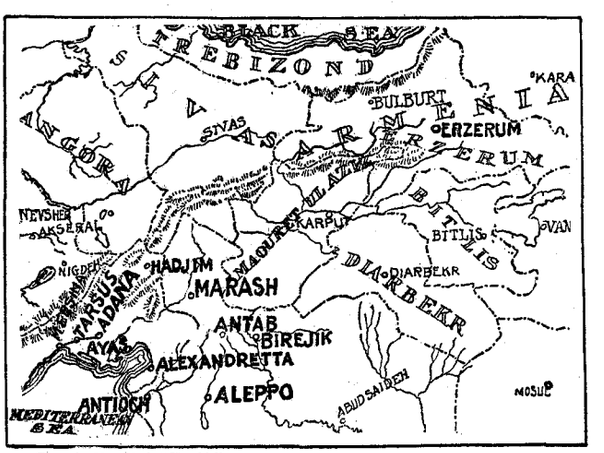
H. C. BASKERVILLE.

Killed while leading a sortie from Tabriz, Persia, against the Shah's troops. In a letter to the editor his father says: "He was gentle and brave. Thus early has it been given him to wear the martyr's crown."

"If there are fresh massacres and more American missionaries are killed, obviously the United States will make a formidable display of force in the Eastern Mediterranean and the handy marines will be put ashore wherever they may be needed. Their work would be done well, of course, and we should be proud of the men who distinguished themselves; but it may be submitted with all deference to the Administration and the two departments most concerned that a good policeman on the spot where deviltry may break loose is worth a squad waiting in the station-house.

"There ought to be an American cruiser or two in the Mediterranean at all times ready to go to any port where there is a call for protection. Dependence upon British or French or Italian naval officers in emergencies that are not uncommon is not the policy of self-respect or common sense."

Two American missionaries, Henry Maurer and D. M. Rogers, were killed at Adana while trying to put out a fire in the house of



From the New York "Herald."

SCENE OF THE MASSACRES IN ASIA MINOR.

The trouble began in Adana. The Armenian population of Antioch and vicinity have been practically wiped out, and the Armenian villages in the Alexandretta district are being destroyed. Five American women missionaries are in danger at Hadjim and the neighboring villages have been burned. The entire population of Kirikon, between Aleppo and Alexandretta, have been massacred, to the last babe.

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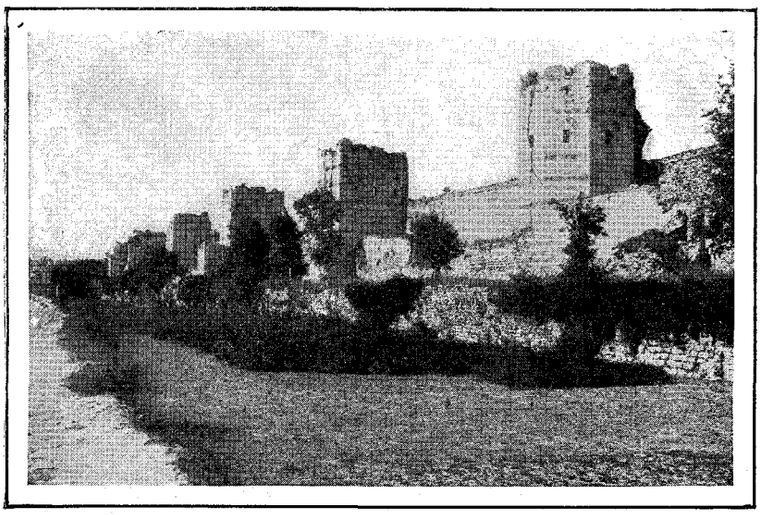


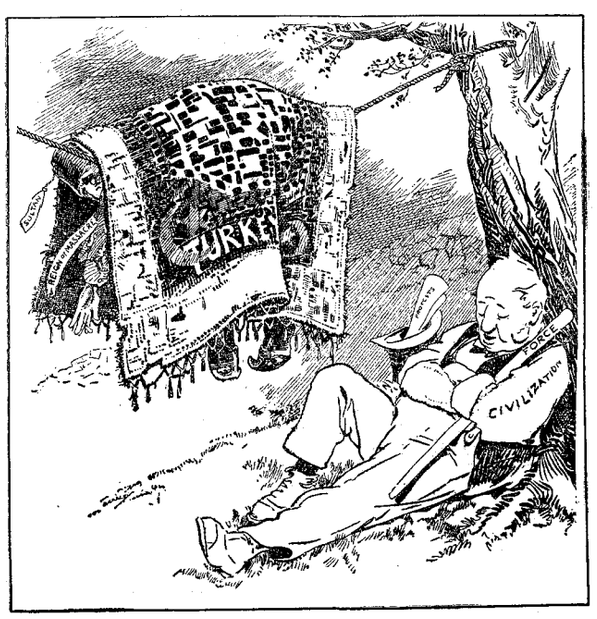
A SECTION OF THE GREAT WALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

an aged Turkish woman. The Philadelphia *Press* couples their death with that of W. H. Baskerville, killed while leading a sortie from the beleaguered city of Tabriz, in Persia, and remarks that "this is the familiar record of missionary life"—

"Primarily the missionary preaches and teaches, but he can not represent a higher civilization and a better faith without leading in all else. His schools and colleges begin education. His printing-press is first, and it has more than once begun, as in Turkey, a free press. His hospital and his dispensary introduce modern medicine. He opens strange tongues to learning, and his grammar and dictionary lead the way.

"When trouble comes he is at the front of danger. He faces the riot, fights fire, and risks his life for those about him. His house and school is the one refuge for those hunted by the mob. Two American teachers thirteen years ago in Aintab, Turkey, faced all that concourse alone to open their doors to fleeing Armenian women, and held back the Moslem mob by sheer moral force and personal presence. The Catholic missionaries at Peking led the defense of their cathedral, crowded with converts, against the Boxers. A Baptist missionary, with an engineer's training, planned and laid out under incessant fire the fortifications for the legations there and led the attack which seized the central point of defense.

"At Adana, Tarsus, and Mersina to-day the refugees from the Moslem massacre crowd the American mission-houses."



WAKE UP—AND GET BUSY.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

THE WORK OF WIVES

WOMEN who do household work, without wages, in their own homes, are listed in the United States Census Reports as having "no occupation." This apparent lending of official sanction to the popular American notion that such toil is not really work moves Mrs. Flora McDonald Thompson to an interesting marshaling of facts in *The Outlook* of April 28. Marriage, asserts the writer, so far from placing wives in the category of those "not actually engaged in economic production," confers upon women a dual power in production. To quote:

"Let us see whether or not that which the wife produces in the home comes within the scope of economic production. What is she doing there? At a glance, we discern that she is producing things which are actually articles of commerce—manufactured food, manufactured clothing, and that supreme work of domestic art, a poor imitation of which is marketed in hotels, lodging- and boarding-houses—comfort. Moreover, as buyer for the family and administrator of the family funds, she is performing services as distinctly and essentially related to the production of wealth as any similar work done by men in business houses. But this is not the full extent of the contribution she makes to the wealth of the nation. She bears children; that is to say, she produces labor.

"Wives employed in the home engage in two separate and distinct forms of production—one is purely industrial in character and differs not at all from the production in which men engage; the other is the unique work of women—child-bearing; and the product is labor."

Moreover, "if all the women working without wages in our homes were suddenly to quit cooking, cleaning, sewing, taking care of babies, and planning to make ends meet, it would mean nothing less than a cessation of general industry." Yet the average conditions of this work, according to Mrs. Thompson, are worse than the average conditions under which women work for wages. Carrying on the comparison, she says:

"It has been established by law in most civilized countries that the maximum amount of time a woman shall be required to work in industry—work for wages—is sixty hours per week; in the home, the wife, because she works for nothing—or shall one say for love?—may be forced to toil, day after day, all day long, far into the night, and all night, if the convenience of the family shall so be served. The law requires that the shop or factory where women work for wages shall conform to certain standards of health and physical well-being; in consideration of the woman's particular physical needs, she must be provided with a seat so that she may rest properly even while at work, and any occupation deemed threatening to her life is forbidden her. The sanitary condition of the home, the wife's workshop, is a matter of no public concern; every man's home is his castle; the work done there is his personal affair; the rest of the world may mind its own business. If the wife work in the home in foul air, bending over a wash-tub all day and nursing a sick child all night, that is a family matter; science does not apply here, and here remedial legislation has no mission. By law in England and by custom in France it is decreed that a woman engaged in industry shall not return to work for one month after confinement; the wife at work in a home in the United States may be compelled to resume her accustomed labor the day after, or two or three days after, confinement, and it is to nobody's interest to prevent her. Yet the woman's body is the same; the strain upon her maternity is the same; the burden of her task may be greater in the home than if she labored in industry; and her contribution to wealth is worth money; but because of the sanctity of the home—such sanctity! such homes!—the situation of the wife's labor is ignored on principle; no record is made of the profit and losses of her production; and if the health, happiness, and even the life of the wife go to balance the account, the assumption is that this is quite right and proper; it is a fine instance of the beautiful spirit of devotion to duty which makes wives and mothers toiling in the home so eminently fit to die and go to heaven."

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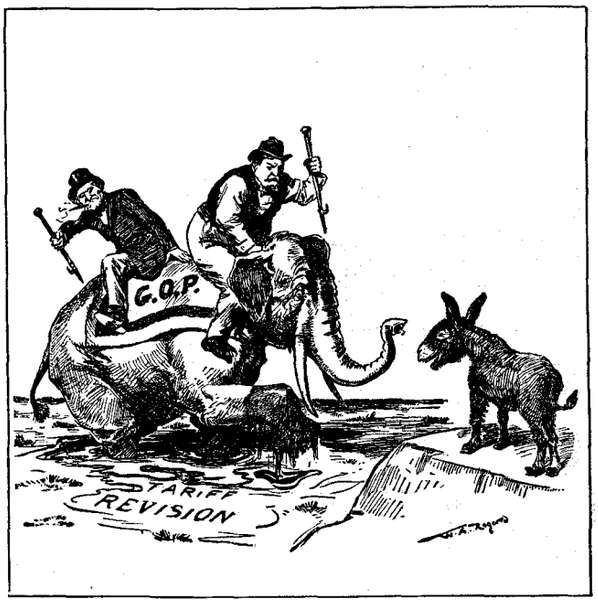

THE DONKEY'S TURN TO LAUGH.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

NOT SO MUCH REVISED AS IT MIGHT BE.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

IN THE TARIFF ZOO.

It is not surprizing, therefore, that official reports show an increase in the percentage of married women employed in American industry. But another side of the story is told in certain statistics gathered in Great Britain, where the employment of wives in industry has lately received special attention. These statistics reveal the following evils associated with the industrial employment of married women: the slaughter of infants, degeneracy of children, neglect of children and the home, lower wages, unemployment of men. Says Mrs. Thompson:

"None of the sorrow, pain, privation, degradation, resulting from these evils do the women themselves escape by their occupation in industry, yet, in ever-increasing numbers, wives abandon work in the home for wage-earning. Why is it? What impels them, against the will of their husbands, when no actual necessity exists, to seek work in shop and factory at any price rather than stay at home? Is not the reason this:

"Wives to-day realize that the situation of their work in the home is more intolerable than the worst possible consequences of their wage-earning.

"Industry, at least, admits the fact of the woman's individual existence, of her individual contribution to production, of her individual right to live as well as to labor, to have her labor measured, the burden of it weighed, the product of it known, valued, priced and paid. In the home, on the contrary, her labor is lost to sight; none of the evils of her situation there are known, her work there is not so much as credited with being work; during not one moment of the day, week in and week out, year in and year out, can she extricate consciousness from the overwhelming burden of toil, the prostrating sense of failure, the wastage of life—her own, her children's, her family's life—which her work imposes upon her. It seems perfectly reasonable, therefore, to conclude that the increasing demand of married women for occupation in industry is, *au fond*, a revolt of wives against the intolerable conditions of their occupation in the home."

The writer sums up the situation as follows:

"American women are bound to crowd into men's work, and to regard matrimony as an experiment and maternity as unprofitable, until the work done by wives is recognized as being work—work which has value; work which, as it is well or ill done, as it is well- or ill-conditioned, adds to or subtracts from the wealth of the nation. The work done by wives in the home is the last determining factor of the problem of the cost of living, and is also the first determining factor of the cost of all production. Labor itself—the numerical strength of the workers of the nation and their efficiency—depends in the beginning upon the industrial situation of wives. The question demanding investigation is not, Are wives supported by their husbands? but, How far are husbands—men in general—supported by the work of wives?"

THE CONSUMER AND THE ALDRICH BILL

THROUGH the fog of opinion which obscures the process of tariff revision one fact seems to have emerged last week with startling definiteness. That fact is that Senator Aldrich does not pretend to share the desire of President Taft and of the public in general for such a downward revision of the schedules as would bring relief to the consumer in a lessened cost of living. The Rhode Island Senator's formal analysis of his bill before the Senate is described by the Indianapolis *Star* (Ind. Rep.) as "a queer mixture of sound statesmanship and vicious service to the trusts"—the sound statesmanship being found in his advocacy of Federal economy, and the alleged service to the trusts in his failure to state, or even hint, "that wherever duties are too high they should be reduced, and wherever they are superfluous they should be dropt." Later in the week, when Senator Bailey complained that the Aldrich schedules violated the platform pledges of the Republican party, Senator Aldrich retorted with the question: "Where did the Republican party make the statement that it would revise the tariff downward?" And he went on to state that the only pledge of his party in the matter of revision was to make the tariff equal to the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad, with a reasonable allowance for profit to the American manufacturer. "The Republican party," he added emphatically, "stands for protection, no matter where it strikes." This attitude brought into the open two new "insurgents" on the Republican side, Senators Nelson and Dolliver attacking the bill more violently, according to a Washington dispatch, than had any of their Democratic *confrères*, on the ground that it promised no relief to the consumer. Other dispatches say that President Taft shares this disapproval of Senator Aldrich's measure, and that he would like to see a new bill made containing all the reductions in both the House and the Senate bills, and others besides. Some papers look upon Senator Aldrich's attitude as a direct challenge to the President. Recalling

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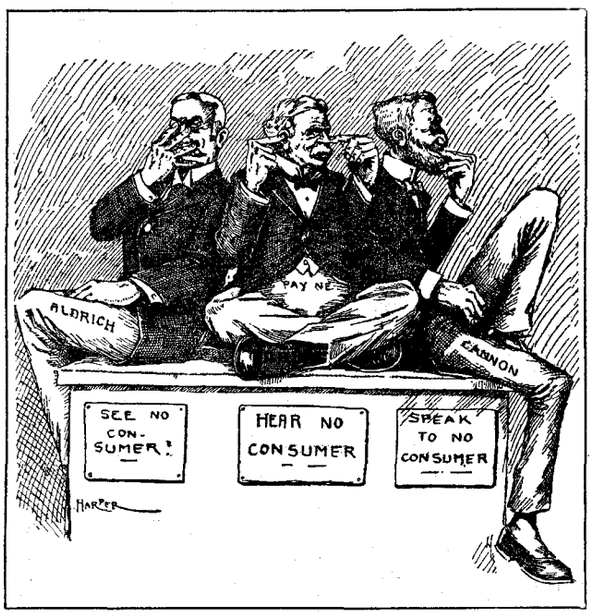
the fact that Mr. Taft, both before and after election, identified himself with the movement for lower duties, the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks:

"Hence Senator Aldrich was at once put into the position of opposing President Taft. His little game has been to give the



FIXING THE TARIFF.
—Harper in the Atlanta *Georgian*.

impression that he was deep in the confidence of the present Administration, and that his tariff bill was in high favor at the White House. That was never probable, and was shown yesterday by Senator Dolliver and by Senator Nelson to be impossible. And to-day our Washington correspondent states explicitly that the President does not approve the Aldrich Bill, and that Aldrich knows it."

The impression that the Aldrich Bill as it stands offers little consolation to the consumer seems to be wide-spread. Where the Dingley Law carries an average rate of duty of 44.95 per cent., says the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "the average rate of duty under the pending Senate bill is 47.77 per cent." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) points to the recent phenomenal inrush of foreign goods to this country as corroborative evidence that the coming revision will not be downward, and it asserts that President Taft can not afford to let such a tariff "settlement" pass into law without protest or veto. The Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), a paper which has always been frankly protectionist, lifts the most vigorous voice of all in denunciation of the Aldrich schedules. To quote in part:

"If there is to be docile submission to his arrogant ignoring of the party platform, the campaign pledges and the avowed principles and desires of the President, let us study what we are to expect from Aldrich.

"He promises increased income because of increased duties, and in the next breath declares that retention of the highest duties is necessary to prevent an increase of revenue which lowered duties would bring forth, such as would lead to national extravagance.

"He says that to lower the tariff on the trust-controlled necessaries of life would glut the Treasury with customs receipts and so induce spendthrift policies. Yet his chief plea for his own schedules is that they may produce revenue enough to avoid bond issues to cover deficits.

"Yet so uncertain is he of his own figures that he selects for his basis of estimate the fiscal year of the most superabundant prosperity and superlative inflation in our history. Even Payne's figures were based upon the imports for 1906, on the theory set forth by Payne himself that '1907 was an unusually prosperous year, on which obviously, it would not be fair to base estimates.' But Aldrich takes 1907 as the basis of his estimate on the ground that it was the 'last year in which the finances and business of the country were in a normal condition.'

"It is absurd, however, to discuss the Aldrich Bill as it now stands as if it were a final proposition. He is playing the same swindling game that he played last year with the currency. Now, as then, the pressure of honest commerce is for some, for any sort of agreement, so long as it comes speedily.

"And when the deliberately withheld 'administrative' clauses, the schemes for the maximum and minimum, the methods of valuation, the tricks of the drawback—when these are submitted at the eleventh hour with the ultimatum, 'take this or nothing,' as the cheat of the Vreeland Bill was foisted upon the country, then, and not until then, we shall see to what extent Aldrich, of Rhode Island, can make of the President a nullity and of the Republican party a pledge-breaking liar."

Even more significant, perhaps, is the attack upon "Aldrichism" in *La Follette's Weekly*, a magazine published by a fellow Senator of Mr. Aldrich's own party. In a recent issue we read:

"The Roll-Call last week noted the fact that 'Boss' Aldrich was making the real tariff bill, not through public hearings, but by private interviews with the representatives of the interests. . . . .

"Well, who gives Mr. Aldrich his commission to rule?

"He is Senator from the smallest State in the Union in point of territory, and from any viewpoint, except Mr. Aldrich's influence in government, which alone makes it preeminent. Ex-Governor Garvin, of Rhode Island, has held up that State to contempt as one in which the electorate is corrupted by money and in a large measure purchased and purchasable. The Aldrich rule, therefore, is the output of a small community in which money power determines its representation in the Senate. . . . . .

"Mr. Aldrich is connected most directly in personal and family and business ways with the Standard Oil group. When all is said, his commission to rule comes from railways, trust companies, insurance companies, and the great monopolies and combinations which Standard Oil owns and controls.

"But Mr. Aldrich's commission to rule would be void if it were not for the acquiescence of the people of the United States in his rule. . . . . .

"Aldrich will drop out of the Senate one of these days, but in his place will arise another who, no matter what his name or his abilities, will rule just as despotically, just as completely for the interests as he, unless the people of every State, Democratic and

THE VALUABLES OF THE HOUSE.
—Grue in the Minneapolis *News*.

Republican, arouse themselves and fight. There is not a voting precinct in the United States in which there is not a fight to make. *Aldrichism must be made a local issue everywhere if it is to be beaten.*"

Up to the present we have searched in vain for any better cham-

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pionship of Mr. Aldrich's measure than that offered by himself. In his explanatory speech to the Senate he claims that his measure, without resorting to inheritance, income, dividend, or other "onerous" special taxes, will give a revenue of $345,000,000 from customs annually. He expresses himself optimistically, moreover, in regard to commercial conditions. To quote in part:

"The changes which we propose to make in the administrative act include (1) new definitions of dutiable value and new methods in its proper ascertainment; (2) more efficient collection machinery, and (3) a provision for the creation of a customs court to insure uniformity of decisions in customs cases. The provisions suggested will, in the opinion of the committee, result in the collection of a certain percentage more revenue in the importation of the same articles than was collected under the act of 1897.

"The extent of the undervaluations practised under existing law is variously estimated at from 10 to 25 per cent. of the revenue collection. If any considerable portion of this practise is corrected by the provisions I have alluded to, we can certainly safely add $5,000,000 to the estimate of revenue of the year 1910, making a total estimate of revenue for 1910, based upon the importation of 1907, of $345,000,000. I have assumed that the importation of 1907 is the proper basis for comparison.

"Business activity and the movement for increased importations have already begun. We can feel the change in the air. The customs receipts for the thirty-nine business days from March 1 to April 15, inclusive, increased, as compared with the corresponding days in 1908, $12,031,093.08, or an average daily increase of $261,545.50. This increase seems to be progressive, as the report for the last day which I have, April 16, shows receipts from all sources $2,072,071.86, as compared with receipts of $1,283,321.30 on the corresponding day of last year. . . . . .

"For the year 1911 I have estimated an increase of revenues of $40,000,000 and a reduction of expenditures of $35,000,000, and a consequent surplus of $30,000,000. This surplus would certainly continue under normal business conditions. There can be no reasonable question of the sufficiency of the Senate bill to provide adequate revenue."

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* thus summarizes Senator Aldrich's statement in regard to the relative taxation of luxuries and necessities:

"According to his figuring, the revenues on luxuries under the Dingley Law for 1907 were $144,351,506. He estimates that his bill, which provides an average *ad valorem* increase of 3.3 per cent., will produce $155,542,538 from the same imports. Necessities under the Dingley Law brought $184,766,757 in 1907. Mr. Aldrich estimates that under his bill the same imports would bring $183,510,141.

"Thus, after all the talk that has been had about reducing the rates on necessities the actual reduction, as figured out in Senator Aldrich's own book of estimates, is only $1,256,616 in a total of $184,000,000, or .17 of 1 per cent. It is to be noted that the Aldrich estimates include hides as dutiable at 15 per cent. and coal at 67 per cent., altho both questions are yet to be determined."

TAINTED EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH

WHILE Mr. Rockefeller and his product may have done much to inspire and encourage a critical spirit in his neighbors and contemporaries, it is sometimes difficult to determine just how far he is responsible for the specters uncovered. It was darkly rumored recently that the oil magnate was behind the national antisaloon movement, and now Bishop Warren Candler, of the Methodist Church, South, sees evil in what he considers a gigantic plot of Mr. Rockefeller's to gain control of the schools and colleges of the United States. Bishop Candler denounces the recent conference of Robert G. Ogden's Southern Educational Association as being affiliated with Mr. Rockefeller's General Educational Board. In a recent speech in Atlanta he said:

"Let us not imagine that the General Education Board will stop with controlling the colleges through its allied body, the Southern Education Board. It seeks to influence public opinion and direct legislation concerning the common schools. With its professorships of secondary education tacked on to the State universities it will project its influence into the high schools of the country. With its agricultural lectureships it will lay hold of the farmers. Then after a time, when its conferences for education in the South, together with its other schemes of propagandism, have done their work, we may expect to see the old Blair Bill for Federal aid to education.

"After Federal aid to education is secured, we may expect to see started a movement to make the national Commissioner of Education a Cabinet officer.

"Mr. Ogden, one of the leading spirits in all this movement, favors Federal aid to education in the South. With Federal aid we must submit to Federal supervision, and with that subjection accepted, why not raise the Bureau of Education at Washington to an Executive department and make the Commissioner of Education a Cabinet officer?

"In such an event the General Education Board, with its multiplied millions, would have something to say about who should be chosen for the position of secretary of education. Then Rockefeller and his millions would control the educational system of the country, which is the end sought.

"Shall we have that sort of method in education? Dr. Washington Gladden considered Standard-Oil money tainted. Shall we have tainted education also?"

The Southern press do not seem greatly alarmed over the Bishop's predictions. They do, however, show a growing interest in the work of the long-reviled Southern Educational Association. *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore), a strong opponent of the Ogden movement, is still unconverted, and believes that "evidence is increasing daily that the principal value of last week's meeting at Atlanta of the so-called Conference for Education in the South was in its emphasis of the fact that the campaign maintained by *The Manufacturers' Record* against the movement behind the Conference has been effective for the good of the South."

But this note has not grown dominant. "The South is as able now to take care of itself as it ever was, and we are quite sure that no enterprise looking to the spread of education can harm its people," remarks the Chattanooga *Times*. Likewise the Columbia (S. C.) *State*, always a strong champion of education in the South, finds that the "conferences are inspirations to workers." It says further:

"They are power-stations for the renewal of hope and courage. At them is given a glimpse of men and women in the South and in the East and in the West who are in heart-and-hand touch with humanity; there is given a glimpse of the men and women who 'do things,' and whose labors are unclouded by the breath of selfish politics. These encourage each other and they inspire emulation."

The Richmond *News-Leader* "sees no sense" in the usual newspaper discussion which "develops each year when Mr. Ogden comes South to the convention of his society." It says more at length:

"Mr. Ogden and his associates have been at work now ten years for improvement of educational conditions in this section. They have given very freely of their own money, time, and energy. They have not done or said anything to unsettle our conditions, to bring about a revolution or to put the bottom rail on top. Men and women of both races who are going into life with fairly good educations and such equipment as the schools could give them, would be intellectually blind and deaf and dumb lacking the power to read, to see, to understand, to hear, or to express their thoughts if the Ogden movement had not come to their rescue. The children of ten and twelve years old to whom the Ogden schools began to offer opportunity ten years ago may be mothers and voters now.

"Year after year we have heard shrieks from *The News and Courier*, of Charleston, S. C., the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record*, and a few others that the Ogden movement was an insidious and dangerous conspiracy against Southern civilization and an intrusive Yankee intermeddling in our affairs which should be resented. The matter has been brought into politics, and in this

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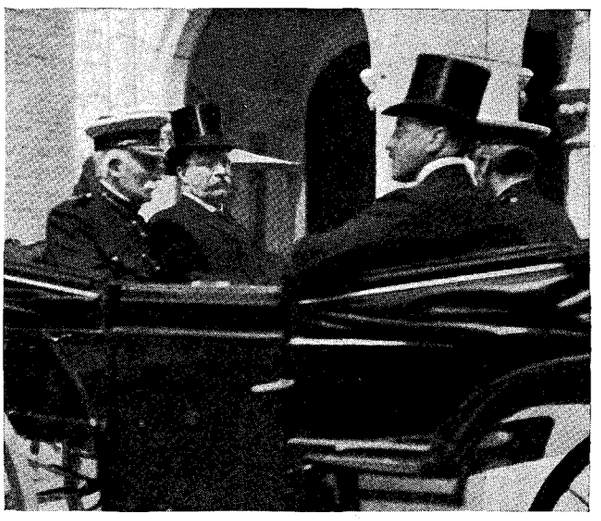

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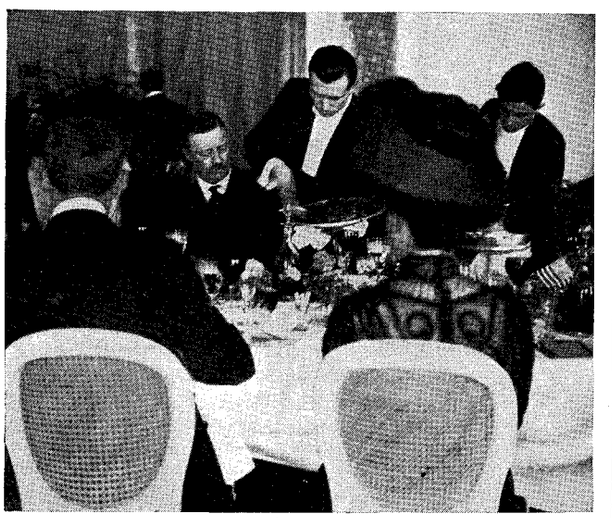
AT GIBRALTAR.



Photograph by Paul Thompson.

AT NAPLES.

AT MESSINA.

SNAP-SHOTS BY THE WAY.

State some cheap and small political talk is made of the fact that Mr. Tucker, candidate for Governor, was in sympathy with the Ogden movement.

"All this puts us in the attitude of a narrow, ignorant, prejudiced, and arrogant people, resenting honest attempts to help us. It classes us with the Cubans and Filipinos who fight against light coming from beyond the borders of their own islands. The fact is we have thousands of children, white and colored, growing up here in the South and denied even the primary elements of education because the State is unequal to the task of providing schools for them. These Northern people come in and ask the privilege of helping us in work too heavy for our strength. So far as the developments and acts of ten years may be accepted as evidence of intent, these people mean nothing but the cleanest patriotism and philanthropy. They realize that ignorance is a burden and a hindrance anywhere in the country and a danger to the entire country. They sympathize with us in our struggles and are trying to work with us. Naturally and inevitably they make some mistakes, fall into some rather fantastic errors. Error invariably is a companion of reform. But with thinking people the purposes and the results command attention and respect, and the errors may be overlooked and corrected. Therefore, *The News-Leader*, while not accepting or indorsing all that the Ogden movement undertakes or represents, has very cordial and respectful sympathy for the movement itself. We believe the motives behind it are high, that it has done vast good and will do much more."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

NAPLES has lost Roosevelt, but it still has Vesuvius.—*Chicago News.*

EITHER it is another kind of big stick or it is wielded in a different manner.—*Chicago News.*

VENEZUELA is one republic that seems to know what to do with her ex-presidents.—*Boston Transcript.*

MR. ROOSEVELT'S messages are shorter than they were. Time works its changes.—*Boston Transcript.*

To the suffragettes: Is a woman who puts her head in a waste-basket qualified to vote?—*New York Tribune.*

As an aid to the general uplift movement cash wheat doesn't greatly impress the farmer who sold his last fall.—*Toledo Blade.*

AFTER Spain builds its new fleet, a great inland lake should be constructed so that it can be kept out of danger.—*Washington Post.*

THE general regret over the passing of Poet Swinburne will be intensified by a few timely verses from Alfred Austin.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

THERE are 30,000 reformed spellers in the United States. This does not include those who have their own private system of spelling.—*Washington Post.*

A NEW YORK milliner declares that she has never seen a suffragette wear a fashionable hat. This is a splendid compliment to the suffragettes.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

ALL Castro asks is that some one show him the way to go home.—*Washington Herald.*

SERVIA ought to have a cheaper king, thinks King Peter. But could it?—*Cleveland Leader.*

SPRING would be just as welcome if it would not work the coquet game so persistently.—*Chicago News.*

GEORGE H. MOSES is going to Greece as minister. Shouldn't he have been sent to Egypt?—*Deseret News.*

JOHN L. SULLIVAN says he may become a preacher. He certainly is a fine old ex-pounder.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

IT is reported that natives of East Africa are threatening an uprising. Probably they haven't heard who's coming.—*Toledo Blade.*

REMEMBERING that a new set of voters appears every two years Congress put back the tariff on toys to where it was.—*Chicago News.*

SOMEBODY predicts that the end of the world will come in 1914. If it does it will play smash with Mr. Bryan's plans for 1916.—*Chicago Tribune.*

SIGNOR FERRERO says he found Wall Street calm. This must have been after the report that Roosevelt was going to Africa was verified.—*Washington Post.*

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A NEW ANANIAS-CLUB MEMBER

"AS Mr. Roosevelt continues on his travels, the Ananias Club takes on a broadly international scope," remarks an observant editor, as our ex-President denounces a Paris paper for printing an unauthorized interview. Mr. Jean de Bonnefon is the author of the interview in question, which appears in the Paris *Journal*, and he declares he had it from Mr. Roosevelt's own lips aboard the *Hamburg*. Mr. de Bonnefon is a well-known journalist of the French capital, and has served on the *Gil Blas*, the Conservative *Gaulois*, and Mr. Clemenceau's *Éclair*. His views are radical and strongly anticlerical, and he has written several works treating the Church and religion from this point of view. "All these extremely frank sayings were really uttered by Mr. Roosevelt," he insists, "and all I did was to write them down." In reply the ex-President roundly exclaims: "I did not say a word to the correspondent of the *Journal!*" So there we have it.

What was this interview that has made such a stir? The Paris paper containing it has just come in. Mr. de Bonnefon, totally unconscious that he is initiating himself into a famous club, starts off with a description of Mr. Roosevelt—

"The ex-President is better than his portraits, in that he is more vivacious. He wears the low open collar affected by Casimir Perier. A bull neck, corded with muscles, rises above it, too large a pedestal for the head, which is square, but small. His hair, now thinning, seems to be stiff as the bristles of a wild boar. His forehead is very low, unwrinkled, with an astonishingly clear outline. His ears, small and shapely, lie flat on his skull; but his eyes, gray as a cloud, are lost in the folds of his somewhat unsightly eyelids. The blinking of his short-sighted glance, which his glasses do not conceal, make his gaze hesitating and unsatisfactory," etc.

The impression of Mr. de Bonnefon was that "this great man" was thinking of "nothing but himself and his great work," and he reports Mr. Roosevelt as saying:

"My sole glory is that I have worked my very best for my country. I believe that I have rendered the army the sword, the fleet

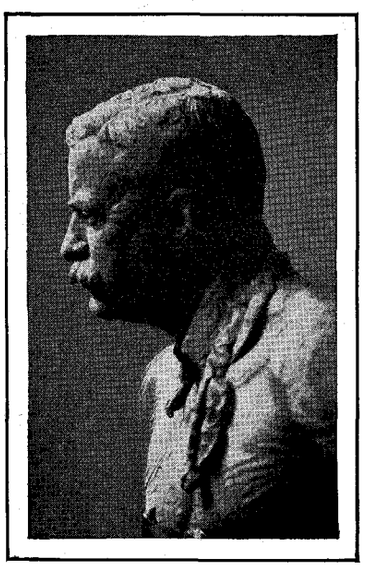
A TIMELY GIFT.

BUELOW—"I wish I had the hide of a rhinoceros. The press, you know—"

ROOSEVELT—"I've worn one for years—you shall have the first I get in Africa." —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

the buckler, of the United States. A President of the United States has more responsibility and more power of initiative than any constitutional monarch of Europe. The life I led as cowboy in the Far West, in the interval between my first and second marriages, equipped me with the maximum of daring and activity. You are aware, sir, that I have published a book about my life in those regions. You ought to read it, it is very fine," etc.

Mr. Roosevelt is then credited with talking about his ancestry, and his grandmother; about his marriage with "Miss Carow, a friend of my sister"; his "conflict with the trusts, as a representative of honesty pitted against the power of money." Of the administration of President Taft he is reported to have remarked:



A NEW BUST OF MR. ROOSEVELT.
For the Senate Chamber.
By James Earle Fraser.

"The Government will go on without me, at the pace which I have set. My worthy successor Taft will control the works at Panama, will continue to strengthen the Army and Navy, and will moderate the conflict with the money of the trusts, if this conflict should become too violent. But I have returned to my metier as hunter and journalist. The hunting of big game is the only thing which will refresh me after my toils of office."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ITALY ASHAMED

THE disrepute that a few of the Italians in this country have brought upon all the rest is stirring up no little concern and chagrin in their native land. The press of Italy is awakening to the suspicion that Calabrian and Sicilian bravos are taken in this country for the only successors of the rulers and educators of the world, and the murder of Petrosino has aroused the attention of the *Tribuna* (Rome) to the fact that the good, the learned, the desirable Italian element in this country are suffering for the faults of the criminal, and that the very name of Italy is becoming dishonored by the flagrant acts of Italians in the United States. It is in consideration of these facts that a writer in the *Tribuna* mourns over the pitiable figure at present cut by Italians in the United States. "The poor name of Italy" is referred to sadly and almost compassionately. "Poor Italy!" exclaims this editor. The fate of Petrosino has disgraced the great, the historic peninsula, and the successors of the Romans blush to own the assassins as "our fellow countrymen." To quote:

"We hesitate to call them 'ours.' This is a brutal avowal, but it is the naked truth. They are Italians, born and brought up in our beautiful land. But in the midst of America's industrious and laborious multitudes they have planted their parasitic roots with the object of carrying out their vendettas, extorting blackmail, and spreading terror and panic around them. Every day we read of threatening letters dispatched by them, letters of blackmail, demanding money, money, always money, under penalty of a bloody reprisal. Such reprisals are frequently sought. Attacks are made on the lives of individuals, bombs are exploded, stores are set on fire, children are kidnaped."

The writer has no excuse to make for this condition of things, excepting the fact that Italians in America are not yet ripe for liberty. As he observes:

"And these, alas, are our fellow countrymen! Yet they do but

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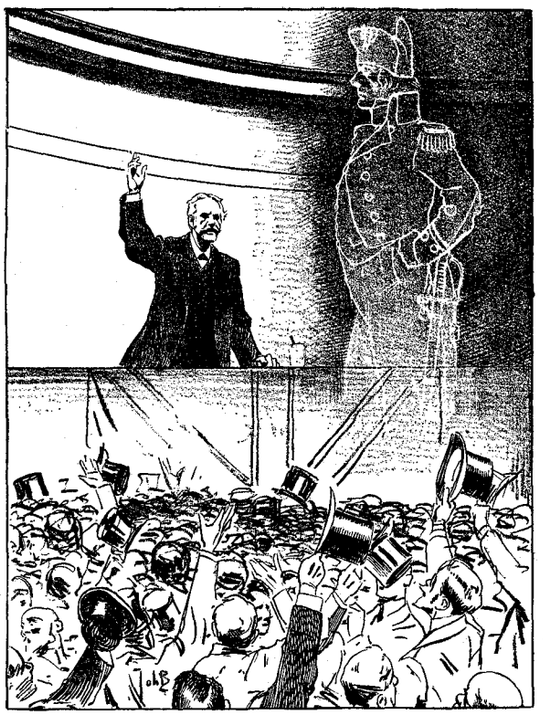
represent the fruit of centuries of despotism, and the liberty they now enjoy has not yet been able to redeem them. Moreover, the conflicting political parties of their new country have been too much preoccupied to find time or means to bring about a better understanding."



BALFOUR—"The country is in great danger. Already Germany's fleet is half as great as our own."
M. P's—"Hear! Hear!"
GHOST OF NELSON—"In my time we didn't consider ourselves in danger before fleets twice as great as ours."
—*Amsterdammer.*

Until now Americans have gone on the idea that these acts of violence would be confined by Italians to the circle of their compatriots. The assassination of Petrosino, a lieutenant in the New York police force, has put a different face on the matter. To quote further from the *Tribuna* editorial:

"The criminals whom we are ashamed to call our fellow countrymen had at first the cunning to confine their malefactions to their own people, and this proved a sort of sop to general public indignation. It was said, 'Let these good Italians fight it out among themselves.' But it was quite impossible that a civilized state should continue to tolerate the existence of such a disgraceful condition of things, or that the program of the criminals, who under the name of the 'Black Hand' conspired against the public safety, should always confine their operations to the sphere of their own compatriots."

The people and press of America have at length awakened to this fact, we are told. While wide sympathy has been exprest for the fate of Petrosino, especially in the press, "some papers have taken occasion to express their profound antipathy toward Italians, and we must needs say it—the general mass of the people know very little, and that little only evil, of us and our country." Extreme measures are threatened and we are reminded:

"The assassination of Petrosino has given rise to the opinion that a complicated web of criminal intrigues and plots has been established between Italy and the United States, and this opinion has now been accepted as a certainty. It is impossible to measure the grave consequences that may result. Already people are talking of new restrictions on immigration; some people go so far as to say that a plan is on foot to forbid all Italian immigration whatsoever. In short, a new 'yellow peril' has appeared and has to be averted."

The article concludes as follows:

"The position of Italians in America is therefore by no means a happy one, especially at this present moment. All the Draconian impulses, all the restrictive measures which are calculated to check the crimes of the evil-doer will doubtless prove injurious to the good and the innocent also. . . . When this is realized, and when we reflect upon the invincible antipathy that many Americans now entertain toward the Italians in the United States, we are compelled to feel sorry for those Italians who have made so many sacrifices to become and to show themselves true American citizens."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL SCARE GROUNDLESS

FOR once we find English and German authorities agreeing on the relative position of England and Germany as naval Powers. Both conclude that the recent panic stirred up by the Conservatives in Parliament, and thence communicated to the whole country, was preposterous and even ridiculous. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which is the organ of the Radical section of Prince von Buelow's *bloc*, declares openly that the navies of England and Germany are organized for different purposes and must necessarily be of different characters. This is enlarged upon by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), in which we read that "England needs a navy quite different from that of Germany." England, because of her colonies and her dependence on imported food, "must and will secure to herself the most powerful navy at any period. Upon her navy she stakes her very existence."

This influential and impartial journal laughs at the idea of any attempt to be made by Germany on English territory, on Canada, Australia, or India. An English authority of the very highest weight, Sir William White, the most eminent naval constructor in the employ of the British Government, thinks similarly that there is no justification for the scare about German and Austrian *Dreadnoughts*, and that England will be supreme on the seas three years hence. In his article in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) we read:

"The assumption . . . is that Germany sees an opportunity of

ON THE SAFE SIDE.

ASQUITH (watchman)—"All's well."
JOHN BULL—"So *you* say. All the same, I think I shall sit up for a bit." *Punch* (London).

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overtaking or surpassing Great Britain in the number of *Dreadnoughts* available for service at particular dates during the next three years, and that this superiority in *Dreadnoughts* alone would be fatal to our naval supremacy, because *Dreadnoughts* have rendered all earlier types obsolescent and of little fighting-value. The latter doctrine has been preached so long and loudly in this country during the last four years that it has found many converts here, and possibly also in Germany; but the naval authorities of that Empire are not among the believers in that fallacy, and have given evidence again and again that they are not. They cherish no illusions, but fully recognize the enormous preponderance in power of the British fleet, and it is folly to attribute to them the desire to provoke a conflict in the near future."

Of the foolishness of the recent naval panic in England this experienced authority observes:

"We have reason to be ashamed of the wild talk which has been indulged in by some writers during the last few days, and for an assertion that 'unless the Government can be induced or forced . . . to lay down eight ships in the next few months, and to order that those vessels shall be pushed on night and day, our naval supremacy is doomed, and our national life, our imperial existence, are worth little more than two years' purchase.' While the talk of a possible invasion of Great Britain by German military forces goes on here, in Germany the possibility of a repetition of the 'Battle of Copenhagen' and the destruction of the German fleet by the British is troubling the minds of many people who sincerely desire the existence of friendly relations between the two countries. The writer speaks of what he knows in regard to German feeling, and regrets to add that the indiscreet utterances of some of our fellow countrymen, whose position and knowledge render inexcusable what has been said by them, have given color to the suspicions and fears of Germans. Is it not time that this unnatural and unnecessary irritation should cease? Germany and Great Britain must be rivals in industry, trade, and commerce, and also in naval power; but there need be no reason for a permanently hostile attitude, which even now exists chiefly, if not exclusively, in the minds of a limited number of irresponsible but noisy persons on both sides."

After all, the *Dreadnought* is not everything in naval warfare, and the enormous superiority of England in vessels of a pre-*Dreadnought* type would tell heavily in naval conflict. A large vessel might be sunk by submarine attack, and a reenforcement would be necessary, even if provided by ships of inferior weight and size. The British Admiralty have long been alive to these considerations. They have consequently kept in commission old-fashioned ships which may be brought into action as reserves during the destructive vicissitudes of a great naval war, in the course of which many superior ships must be sacrificed. Sir William sensibly remarks on this point:

"Increase in the power of artillery and explosives and the extended use of under-water attacks—by means of locomotive torpedoes and submarines—have rendered greater the probability of serious damage to structures, armament, and equipment. Developments of mechanical power and of elaborate as well as delicate organisms in armament and equipment have enlarged the risks of injury to offensive power and maneuvering capability, and have added seriously to the time and cost of making repairs. Both sides engaged in a contest must suffer; but it is undoubted that supremacy on the high seas can be assured only by considerable superiority in numbers as well as in the power of individual ships of the several classes. The British Navy ought, therefore, to possess such a reserve of ships available for service that after a campaign with a powerful enemy its effective force shall still be able to meet, with assurance of success, any fleet which is likely to be brought against it; even if that fleet had not been engaged in the earlier stages of the war and consequently remained practically intact, while many of our ships will be war-worn and to some extent deteriorated. These are the commonplace considerations which have governed our naval policy for nearly twenty years, and have led to the retention on the effective list (altho in inferior categories) of a considerable number of vessels of various classes which had passed by lapse of time through the process of gradual degradation in rank. As 'in the kingdom of the blind the one-eyed man is king,' so in the last stages of a great naval struggle these ships might play a decisive part."

A ROD IN PICKLE FOR AUSTRIA

"INJUSTICE is never a barren mother" was a saying of the great French historian Guizot. According to the London *Spectator*, Austria will one day learn this lesson, if she has not already learned it. By her recent action in the Balkans she has undoubtedly gained one point, the acquiescence of the Powers in her annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, but against this one there are twelve which she has lost. Francis Joseph has virtually broken up the Triple Alliance, we are told, has diminished England's regard and respect for his government, has turned the Slavs into deadly enemies of Austria, roused Servia to rebellious frenzy, disturbed the peaceful international unity of his own parliament, owing to Slav alienation, put himself under the thumb of the

THE AUSTRIAN GARGANTUA.

"The day before yesterday it was Bosnia-Herzegovina, yesterday it was Servia; to-day it is Montenegro—but what shall I have to-morrow?" —*Fischietto* (Turin).

Kaiser, and brought financial loss upon Austrian exporters through the stubborn boycott of their goods by Turkey.

The bold and defiant violation of the Berlin Treaty by Austria has been seriously and ominously commented upon in the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour felt himself recently compelled to declare, as reported in the London *Times*, that "the great organization of the public law of Europe showed signs of weakening and falling away," and "peace and security among civilized society must eventually suffer."

The London *Chronicle* thinks that "the immediate results of Austria's perfidy are small in comparison with its ultimate results." These "ultimate results" include a public distrust of treaties, and the spread of a belief that unless enforced by arms international agreements are not binding on the honor of the signatories. This has been proved, continues the paper quoted, by the fact that the Balkan dispute was not adjusted until Germany threw "her sword into one of the scales, with the result that the other kicked the beam." Peace has followed merely "through Germany's dramatic interference." But the result may eventually prove disastrous to Austria, for "what has happened will eat like acid into the memory of the Serbs; and Russia will not soon forget or forgive the humiliation to which she has been subjected." "Diplomacy, for the moment, is based on force," mournfully remarks *The Westminster Gazette* (London), and it adds that "we are not sure that even now

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they [the Powers] have fully calculated on all the consequences of this procedure even in the Near East."

Austria has put herself into a deplorable position of danger and discredit, thinks the Manchester *Guardian*, by stretching "to the limit the claims she drew from superior strength." The Servians had "a national issue of real importance at stake." Austria has sown the wind by compelling "a weaker nation to drink to the dregs the cup of bitter humiliation" and she may reap the whirlwind.

Even in Vienna there are opinions exprest, albeit with reserve, that reflect seriously on the wisdom of Francis Joseph's action, and the *Neue Freie Presse* remarks that some people are asking "whether the desired solution of the Balkan problem might not have been achieved without giving to Europe so heavy a mortgage on the diplomatic future of the Austrian monarchy." The indignation of Russia may be measured by the following calm but significant utterance of the ministerial organ *Slovo* (St. Petersburg) which seems, however, to contain a veiled threat:

"The lesson of Austria's triumph for Russia, unless our Empire is no longer to count as a Great Power, is, that the country must resolutely proceed to set its house in order, to reform itself on strictly constitutional lines, and to make the world, friends and foes alike, clearly understand that what the heart of Russia longs for and desires, her arm is strong enough to accomplish."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S GIBRALTAR

WHEN in 1890 Heligoland was ceded to Germany by Great Britain Kaiser William II. declared to the naval forces gathered in his presence: "This island is destined to become a bastion in mid sea; a protection for our fishermen; a base for our ships of war; a fortress and defense for the German Ocean against every enemy that shall venture to show his face there." Recent engineering and building works on this island, says the *Tour du Monde* (Paris), are now in progress "so that this program seems likely to be fulfilled."

When the Kaiser made the above speech the London journals rather smiled at the imperial bargain. Hundreds of square miles of territory in Zanzibar had been bartered for this piece of crumbling rock. According to the *Koelnische Zeitung* 40,000,000 marks [$10,000,000] have been voted by the Reichstag for the improvement of the island during the present year. It will cost 37,500,000 marks to construct a port for torpedo- and dispatch-boats. To save the shores from further corroding inroads of the sea 1,560,000 marks will be devoted. The balance will be employed in erecting new barracks. Apropos of a visit to Heligoland we read in the *Tour du Monde* quoted above:

"It is well worth while to pay a visit to this German Gibraltar as, indeed, it has become through the patient and tenacious genius of Germany. We see here a most striking example, a most suggestive reminder, of what immense labor can accomplish in producing a naval stronghold of the first order. Great national self-sacrifice, practical genius, and patriotism have been called for in gaining this victory over nature."

The greatest care has been exercised in strengthening the shores of Heligoland, which was formerly a crumbling island of five times its present area—one-fifth of a square mile. The writer speaks of the ladder which leads to the fortress that surmounts its cliff, and observes:

"This stronghold is not accessible excepting by a ladder which it is easy to bar, or to destroy. We mount the steps and inspect the formidable defenses accumulated on the plateau. At the south-west extremity are three cupolas of steel; Krupp cannons are ranged under a protecting calotte or steel-roofed shed. At the north cape are the same formidable engines of war. A battery of nine howitzers stretches between these points."

Steel rails for carrying ammunition-wagons run from one end of the island to the other. There are subterranean magazines, arsenals, casemates, and batteries quarried into the rock. "It is plainly seen that the caverns which dominate the island with their massive walls were not built for times of peace." The writer concludes with the remark:

"The English ought to have thought twice before ceding Heligoland to Germany. They have given to their rival the rod wherewith to beat them."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MIGHT IS RIGHT—A STUDY IN INTERNATIONAL CHIVALRY.

GERMANY (to Russia)—"I am sure you will find my arguments irresistible in your present condition." —*Punch* (London).

DANGER IN INDIAN REFORM—The government reforms which are being clamored for by the educated Hindus, and which Mr. Morley, secretary for India, has been trying gradually to introduce, are not likely to benefit India in the long run, avers Sir Joseph Bampfylde Fuller, in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). This writer was formerly lieutenant-governor of Bengal and is well known as an experienced civil servant. Representative government, which has now to some extent been initiated in India, will benefit only a class, and not the most important class. "Its effects will be inevitably to the disadvantage of the poor," who have so far been justly treated by a paternal government. The rise of a class of natives who by their official position will make "encroachments upon the authority of the state," as it hitherto has existed in British India, must be prejudicial. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Fuller observes that there are many dangers to be dreaded if the franchise be given in any shape to some one "upper" class, for "the most important and the most interesting figure in Indian economy is the cultivator or *ryot*." The *ryot* has long been tyrannized over by landowners and the educated Hindus. If this latter class is ever given the ruling power, "a price is to be paid for it in the lessened happiness of the poor." To quote the concluding sentences of this essay in which the writer speaks of the risk which the *ryot* will run of being merely "exploited":

"Exploitation creates the energy which nerves it; but to have exploitation there must be the exploited, and the social development of our country indicates that luxury, enterprise, and intelligence at one end of the scale are balanced at the other end by such misery and degradation as are hardly suffered in India by the poorest of the poor. It may be that a state which protects the individual saps the energies of the race; it is certain that the energy of the race satisfies itself at the cost of the individual. To some political enthusiasts these Indian reforms are as stepping-stones to the gate of a New Jerusalem; in truth they lead down to the arena of the Struggle for Life."

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ATHLETICS IN BOYS' SCHOOLS

THE discussion regarding this subject, which has been brought to a head by the recent epidemic of so-called "Marathon" running, not only here but abroad, has been particularly brisk in the English papers, where all shades of opinion have been represented. A middle ground seems to be occupied by the Medical-Officers-of-Schools Association, whose president, Dr. C. E. Shelly, has recently stated its position. Says *The Hospital* (London, April 3), in an editorial on the subject:

"These medical officers adopt the extreme position of neither side; that is, they advocate neither grandmotherly coddling nor the Spartan survival-of-the-fittest attitude of many athletic persons. They point out that neither age nor distance is in any way an exact criterion of the strain inflicted on any given boy by any given race. The quarter-mile, they very justly observe, is a far more exhausting race for most boys than are the long-distance races; and to this we would add the half-mile, in which schoolboys have done at various times very notable performances, but, now and then, with considerable detriment to themselves. It would, in our opinion, be far wiser to prohibit these two distances for boys under eighteen than to interfere with 'school runs' and paper-chases. In the latter any chance of a boy damaging himself is practically absent, for the pace set is so much slower than that of flat races that exhaustion, when it does occur, affects the muscles of the legs and thighs rather than of the heart. The association lays it down that the plan of running all the boys, old and young, over the same distance in these runs, is not to be recommended; but we are not sure that in this particular we quite agree. For if a separation is made it must be on some rough line, such as age; and that means that a compact, well-developed youth capable of any exertion may be sent into the junior division to set the smaller boys a hot pace over a short run, while an overgrown and much less precocious boy a month older may be put to compete with the most athletic of his fellows over the longer distance. When all the boys run together, the best runners may finish a five-mile cross-country run half an hour before the worst; but at the same time this gives those who, by reason of youth or retarded development, can not excel at this exercise, a chance to complete the run and benefit by it without any undue strain."

Another point dealt with by the association the writer considers of vast importance; that is, the relation of meals to active exercise. It is true, he admits, that the digestion of the average boy rises superior to disturbing factors which would disorganize that of an adult; but the recommendation not to allow active exercise within an hour of a meal is one with which he agrees most emphatically, altho he believes that it is disregarded probably at every public school in Great Britain. He goes on:

"At regular intervals parents call attention publicly to the spare diet supplied at certain public schools; and we believe that there are many schools at which very serious deficiencies in this respect exist. But in one way a not too liberal midday meal may be no disadvantage; that is, when football or some other active exercise is indulged in immediately afterward. The medical officers of schools also do good service in pointing out that boxing, rowing, swimming, and long-distance diving are exercises which severely tax adolescents, and before beginning which they should be medically examined just as for running. Another very practical point made is that hockey is a more exhausting game than football. In this they are almost certainly right. Yet another precaution frequently omitted is the avoidance of severe exercise too soon after convalescence from infectious fevers and similar illnesses. Boys are usually so full of represt energy at such times that they require supervision to prevent excess in this direction.

"The situation, then, amounts to this: That the best medical authorities—for so we regard the association of which Dr. Shelly is president—are agreed that, provided there is a thorough medical examination of every boy on entering school; provided that the effects of various games on the younger boys are carefully supervised; provided that certain common-sense rules, which boys themselves often do not appreciate, are enforced upon them, then the risk of ordinary school exercises, including cross-country runs and flat races not exceeding one mile, is so reduced as to be quite negligible.

"Over-anxiety of parents about their children is only one of the manifestations of the increasing tendency of the day toward neurasthenic and introspective psychoses. At this time of the year large numbers of boys are turning their energies toward their annual school sports. If the masters and school medical officers do their duty in observing the limits laid down by the association, parents may safely leave their boys to follow their own inclinations and their school traditions in these matters without fear of the consequences."

TYPES OF COLOR IN HAIR

AN interesting study of the color of human hair is contributed to *The American Naturalist* (Lancaster, Pa., April) by Gertrude and Charles Davenport, of the Station for Experimental Evolution, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. They find that there is no such thing as really coal-black human hair, such as that of the black mouse; what is called black is only a very dark brown. The two main colors are a sepia brown and a reddish-yellow. The coloring is partly due to a special red pigment and partly to brown granules. In the black hair of a Chinaman these granules are large and numerous in each group. In lighter colors the granules are fewer and of lighter shade, and "in clear red hair one sees, in sections a yellowish-red tinge that is not bound up with any structures." Further:

"The dark-red hair of the orang-utan is due chiefly to granules whose color is well reproduced by sepia on a clear background; but in the head hair of the golden baboon, which is striped golden and black, much diffuse golden pigment is found and (in the black zones) dark sepia granules of medium size and frequency."

The experimenters conclude that discontinuous types described in domesticated animals, such as fancy mice and guinea-pigs, under the names of yellow, chocolate, and black, are not fundamentally distinct, but have probably been made so in the process of perfecting the standard groups. They go on to say:

"Indeed, a casual acquaintance with the variety of human hair-color as one meets with it in the streets of any large city shows that there are all intergrades between yellow, light brown, dark brown and black hair, and even the reds pass (through dark red and red brown) into the warm browns. It may consequently be concluded, at least provisionally, that there are two main types of pigment in human hair; a reddish-yellow, which finds its intensest development in bright red, and a sepia brown whose intensity varies from a light yellow to dark brown and black. Finally, the two pigments may be combined, and in such cases the brown pigment may quite obscure the red.

"The conclusion here reached concerning the factors involved in human hair-color are not, we fear, in accord with the recent investigations on other mammals. They rather speak against the theory of well-developed unit-characters in human-hair pigment. Brown and black colors there are and an intensifier or a diluter; on the other hand, these are not well-defined units, but occur in all conceivable degrees. The facts of intensity in human hair-color indicate that the absence of selection made on the basis of intensity has resulted in the blending of color-unit characters or has not afforded the selective means by which they have elsewhere been formed."

The writers here pass on to the main part of their paper, a discussion of heredity as illustrated by human hair; but most of this is too technical to be reproduced here. They conclude that the inheritance of hair-color is not of the "blending" type, as is that of skin-color. That is, the children of a white and a negro are mulattos, but those of a dark-haired and a light-haired person have not uniformly hair of an intermediate tint. Neither is it of the so-called "Galton's type," following the law that the two parents

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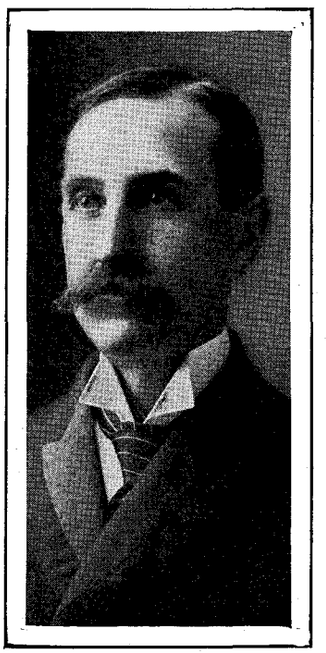
determine 50 per cent. of the ancestry, the four grandparents together 25 per cent., and earlier ancestry altogether form the remaining 25 per cent. It is rather of the Mendelian or "alternative" type, following Mendel's law, according to which part of the descendants follow the father, part the mother, and others are indeterminate. The meaning of these different types of heredity and the explanation of their mechanism await the future Isaac Newton of biology.

PLAYGROUNDS AND PUBLIC HEALTH

THE difference between us and the ancient Greeks, says Superintendent George E. Johnson, of the Pittsburg Playground Association, writing in *The Psychological Clinic* (Philadelphia, March 15), is that they cared for the strong and sometimes left the weak to perish, whereas we care tenderly for the weak, and often leave the strong to the tender mercies of disease. Of the two plans, the Greek, tho somewhat heartless, would appear to be for the greater public good. There is no reason, however, why we should not give to both weak and strong the opportunities and care fitted to make them the best citizens. Playgrounds, Mr. Johnson thinks, are the means for doing this. After a brief discussion of the death-rate during school-years, he goes on to say:



MR. GEORGE E. JOHNSON,

Who thinks our humanitarian impulses have carried us so far that we are giving the weak a better chance for life than the strong.

"It is not the death-rate during the school age, however great or small, that is the significant thing for us. The significant thing is whether in these years of nature's smiles, strength or weakness is being laid by for future years. We are learning more and more certainly every year that our skulking foe, the microbe, of whatever tribe, strikes when a man is down. Patiently he bides his time, gathering his forces in secret until the time to strike. . . . Speaking along this line, Dr. Tyler says: 'It would seem highly probable that the increased death-rate of girls at eighteen and thereabout from consumption and other diseases of relatively slow action is the culmination of an attack begun at thirteen or fourteen. If we are to diminish this death-rate, we must fortify the girl against the periods of greatest weakness when she is most likely to receive hospitably the germs of fatal diseases. To accomplish this we must not wait until the twelfth or thirteenth year, but meet the difficulty in childhood.' Huber, also, in his work on 'Consumption' says: 'There is the long period of latency in which, if the child be well nurtured and if he live hygienically, he will be likely to overcome such tendency to disease as he may have begun life with.'

"When at some future time posterity looks back upon the conditions that prevail in our day, it will behold no darker picture, no more disgraceful thing than our weak surrender of our children to sickness and death. What excuse can then be offered for the fact that even in this land, more than one-half of all the children born into the world die before they have reached man's estate; that 70 per cent. of school-children suffer some physical handicap, more or less serious, at the very threshold of life's opportunities; that our schools not only do not fortify the children against known enemies, but actually betray them, in their innocence, to their deadly foes?

"To the American School Hygiene Association belongs the great credit of an organized effort to free us from this national error, but may I present the humble claim that the advocates of the playground offer the most promising single means for its accomplishment?

"From amœba to man the essential conditions to life and health have been few and plain. Through all the ages of that slow ascent, but with varying emphasis, these have been food, air, sunshine, exercise. Upon the supply of these in proper kind and amount depends the health of amœba, worm, fish, bird, dog, or man. Omitting the first of these for obvious reasons, let us consider the importance of each of the others in school hygiene and the office of the playground in supplying them.

"*Air.* The playground is the only place where a school-child gets air in the proper amount and kind, the only place where he obtains full and complete aeration of the blood. A despicable fraction of schoolrooms have standard ventilating-apparatus, and the rooms that have do not always adequately benefit thereby. I have personally tested a score of schoolrooms almost under the shadow of the capitol of a State that has the best of existing laws, and found the supply of air to equal the standard in only two of the rooms and in some it fell to less than one-fourth of that amount.

"But even could ventilation be perfect in a schoolroom, there would not be the same aeration of the blood in a seated studying child as in a child on the playground. There must be the exhilaration of joyous exercise, the strengthened pulse, the quickened, deepened breathing, the full chest of sustained effort that drives the air to the very apexes of the lungs, to meet the needs of the growing child. The schoolroom may be made less and less objectionable, but so long as it remains a schoolroom it can not escape the imperative need of the playground as a factor in school hygiene."

As is well known, Mr. Johnson goes on to say, it is not only the lack of oxygen but also the presence of organic poison in exhaled air that makes ventilation so important. All animal life excretes a poison destructive to itself. Bacteria may die poisoned by their own excretions. A child's body is an accumulation of cells, each of which excretes products so poisonous to itself that accumulation may result in death. Nature here gives us no uncertain hint. Playground activities not only purify the blood through the activity of the lungs in the pure air, but also stimulate the excretory organs, preserving a well-balanced system. To quote further:

"*Sunshine.* 'Where the sun does not go, the doctor does' is an Italian proverb quoted by Koetelmann. Try as we may, we can not get the sun sufficiently into all our schoolrooms, and if we could we would shut it out again as soon as we let the children in to study, because we say it hurts their eyes.

"Where then shall the children bathe in the sunshine as they should, but on the playground? We do well to debar contagious diseases from the schools, but let myriads of bacilli fly over our children's clothing and the most malignant perish in a short time in the joy and the sunshine of the playground. Few disease germs have been discovered that can survive even for one hour the streaming sun on the face of a laughing child. . . . . .

"Bring to these little ones medical inspection, examine their eyes, remove their adenoids, protect them from measles and all the rest, but shall we not also provide a playground, where for a part of the day they may bathe in the sun as God Almighty has said they must, if they are to live!

"*Exercise.* I have just examined the indexes of two famous books on school hygiene and in them was no such word as exercise. But exercise is life, and the absence of it is the sure sign of death. By exercise came evolution. Exercise shaped the body, determined the vital organs, built the brain. By exercise the child takes possession of his inheritance from the race. To him it is the past, the present, and the promise of the future.

"But that exercise no man can dictate, no teacher devise, no scholar fully define. It comes forth unbidden from the child, declares his nature, discovers him to himself, defines his relation to his mates, shows him the world. It is his play, it is himself. Can the school alone do this, be this? In the long process in which exercise shaped the body and built the brain, there was determined for all time the path by which the child must come into his own. In that shortened process we call childhood, every faculty, every

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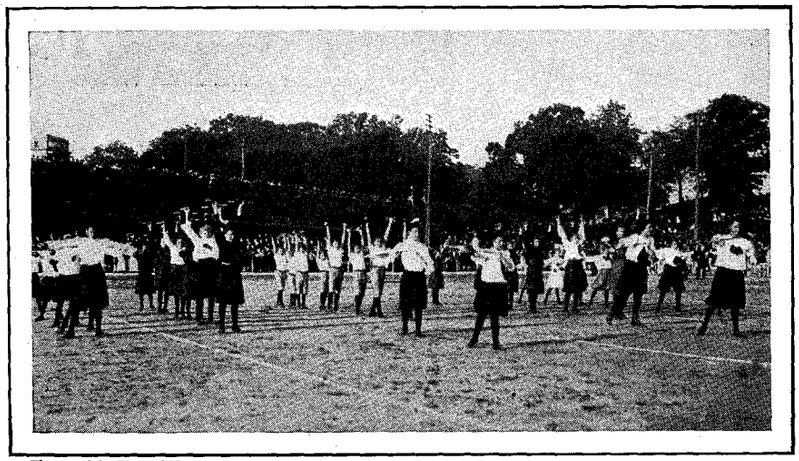
A BOHEMIAN FOLK-DANCE.
"There must be the exhilaration of joyous exercise."

power, every organ that fails to receive its due exercise shrivels, and health by so much suffers and by so much the man becomes less a man. It would require a book to speak in full of the exercises of the playground that meet the needs of health, physical, mental, moral, esthetic, social health; for all these are elements in the health of the body, as we all have come to understand. But in many respects, in the very nature of the case, these exercises are impossible in the school; they are possible only on the playground. . . .

"In the State where I had the privilege of acquiring most of my experience in educational work, a child to obtain the best educational advantages must be blind, deaf, feeble-minded, incorrigible, or a truant. Then he is given exercise, playgrounds, gymnasia, baths, fresh air in abundance, gardens, and playshops. The great majority of normal children get along the best they can without them. And now in Pittsburg they have an open-air school for children with a tendency to tuberculosis. So consumption seems to be another of the list of ills, one of which a child must have in order to enjoy the best educational advantages. I am not disapproving of this care for the weak. I believe in it with all my heart, but this we should have done and not left the other undone. There are thousands and thousands of children in the regular schools of Pittsburg who have no place to play, no recess, no really fresh air to breathe, little sunshine, and less genuine life-giving exercise.

"We have reversed the order of importance in education as it was observed by the Greeks. The Greek education was essentially a playground education and the education most nearly approaching it to-day is that supplied by the playgrounds of America. . . . Of the $10,000,000 playgrounds of Chicago, President Roosevelt says: 'They are the greatest civic achievement the world has ever seen.'"



Photograph by Pictorial News Co.

DUMB-BELL DRILL IN A NEW-YORK PLAYGROUND.
Few disease-germs "can survive even for one hour the streaming sun on the face of a laughing child."

Photograph by Paul Thompson.

AN EAST-SIDE PLAYGROUND IN NEW YORK.

HOW INVALIDS ACT

TWO extreme classes of invalids are described in a note in *The Lancet* (London, April 3), namely, those who, tho stricken with some serious, or even fatal malady, say nothing about it, and those who complain long and loudly about trivial ailments. Says the writer:

"The really sick patients who do not seek medical advice or complain may be divided into four classes. Firstly, there is the patient who suspects some very serious or fatal disorder—for instance, a woman who suspects she has a cancer. We say suspects, but she practically knows, and yet she dreads to be told the fact, with the result that she hesitates to submit herself to a medical verdict until she is past the reach of effective aid. Secondly, there is that class composed of people who take a somewhat fatalistic view of life or death and who tell themselves that it is no use worrying and that they will just go on as long as they can. Thirdly, there is the class composed of persons suffering from some very chronic complaint, such as, for instance, the business man suffering from granular kidney. He is conscious of feeling vaguely unwell, but having so much to attend to, and never 'bothering much about himself,' as he expresses it, he goes on with his daily occupation until one day a cerebral hemorrhage or an acute pleural effusion strikes him unexpectedly down, or perhaps one morning he wakes to find himself partially blind. And lastly, there are those brave souls who, knowing that they are doomed within a few years at the most, take up their burden for the sake of those near and dear to them, or for very love of labor, and work with undiminished courage to the end. Robert Louis Stevenson was

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the type of this class of sufferers, and our own profession can afford other shining examples. The name of John Hunter comes at once to mind.

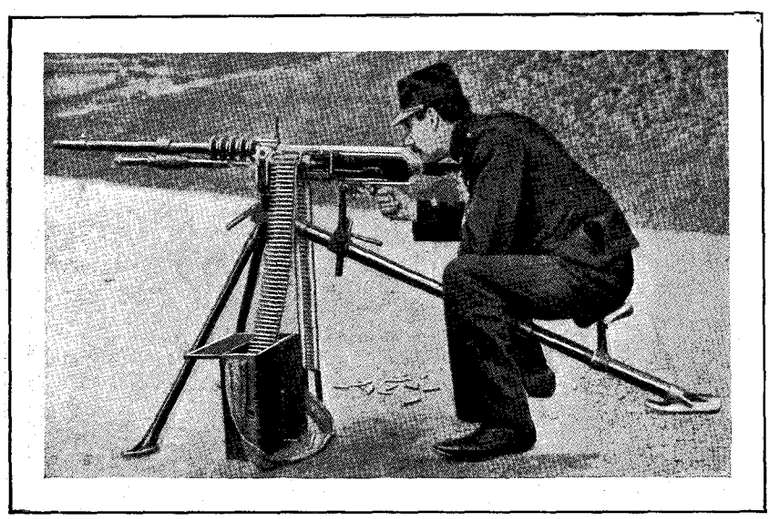
"Contrast with these that large class of persons who with nothing whatever definite the matter with them, or with nothing but some illness which is due to their own self-indulgence, fly from one medical man to another, while in the intervals of orthodox treatment they dose themselves with all the various quack remedies which figure so largely in the advertisement columns of the daily press and the popular monthly magazines. They always are complaining, never satisfied, and are a nuisance to themselves, to their friends, and to their medical man for the time being. The type of this class is the man who habitually overdistends his stomach and who translates the resulting frequent attacks of cardiac palpitation into the warnings of approaching death proceeding from a heart in a condition of hopeless disease. The contrast is a remarkable illustration of the complexity of human nature, and can only be paralleled by the way in which the really poor suffer in heroic silence, while the loafer parades the streets with banners inscribed 'Curse your Charity' at one end of the procession and a collecting-box at the other."

AUTOMATIC MACHINE-GUNS

AN interesting description of the various kinds of machine-guns, with a comparison of the two best-known types—the Maxim and the Hotchkiss—is contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, February 27) by a writer signing himself "A. R." The inventors of the United States have been particularly active in developing this kind of firearm. In fact, the writer tells us, the first really practical automatic gun for war service was the Gatling gun of 1860. We read:

"This arm was composed essentially of a bundle of somewhat powerful guns (6, 8, or 10, according to the caliber), turning about a central axis by means of a handle, and thus passing successively before a needle that determined the explosion. The mechanism much resembled that of a modern revolver, and the rapidity of fire reached 300 shots per minute. The American Government . . . used several of these Gatling guns successfully during the War of Secession.

"All those who remember the last Franco-German war will recall the enthusiasm aroused in France at its inception by the appearance of batteries of automatic guns (mitrailleuses) and the great hopes founded on them. The mitrailleuse (Reffye's system) of these batteries was formed of 25 steel tubes arranged in square



HOTCHKISS GUN, WITH FLEXIBLE-BAND FEEDER.

section, soldered together and covered with a bronze envelop. The mechanism resembled somewhat that of a Chassepot rifle. . . . It included 25 needles mounted on springs, and a release-plate pierced with 25 holes, which were brought successively before the needles, releasing them and discharging the gun-barrels in quick succession.

"Besides these two old types the best known, until recent times, were the Belgian mitrailleuse of Montigny, which . . . much resembled Reffye's, and those of Palmcrantz and Winborg (Swedish), Hamann (Swiss), D'Albertini (Austrian), all having 10 barrels arranged horizontally.

"In general all these types had two great inconveniences—they worked by hand and therefore irregularly; and they had many barrels, increasing the weight and complicating the feed."

At present, the writer goes on to say, this kind of gun is looked

MAXIM GUN IN FIRING POSITION.

upon not so much as a piece of artillery as a portable arm for reenforcing musketry-fire. Inventors have therefore attempted to lighten it by decreasing the number of barrels, to make the fire more regular by substituting a motor for hand-operation, and to make the aim better. There are now many models, but they may be divided into two classes, that in which the recoil operates the gun, as in the Maxim, Nordenfelt, and Bergmann types; and that in which part of the gases of explosion are used for this purpose, as in the Hotchkiss and Colt guns. The typical examples may be said to be the Maxim and the Hotchkiss. These the writer describes as follows:

"The first Maxim gun was built in England in 1882, and has since been slightly modified. . . . It has but one barrel, attached to a breech-box and enveloped by a cylinder for cooling by means of water.

"The mechanism works thus: At the discharge the gun and breech recoil together. The gun is stopt after a brief movement; the breech keeps on and operates the feeding and charging mechanism. A recuperative spring, comprest during this backward movement, produces when released a forward motion and determines the discharge. The cartridges are fed to the gun by means of a flexible belt from which they are plucked automatically one by one and put into place. The rapidity of fire is about 500 shots a minute and the crew is three men.

"The Hotchkiss gun has one barrel of the same size as that of a French infantry musket, but having its walls strengthened. A winged radiator serves to dissipate the heat and thus cool the gun. A breech-box holds the moving-mechanism. Below the barrel and parallel to it is a cylinder in which plays a piston. Actuated by the gases, this operates the machinery in the breech-box. . . . . .

"The barrel communicates with the cylinder by a gas-vent near the mouth. When the ball has passed this, part of the powder-gas enters the cylinder and forces the piston back. This backward movement opens the breech-box, which action throws the used cartridge clear of the gun. . . . The feeding-mechanism is a geared sleeve, which is given an intermittent rotation. The chargers are either rigid metallic frames or flexible bands, . . . the former holding 30 cartridges, the latter 250. . . . . .

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"The fire may be either intermittent or continuous. For the former, the finger is prest upon the release-mechanism and held there, . . . when the firing will be kept up automatically until the cartridges are used up.

"The Hotchkiss gun is operated by two men—a pointer and a loader; but when necessary one man can fill both positions. . . . . .

"Most of the military powers have adopted one of these two types of gun. England, Germany, and Russia have preferred the Maxim type, while Spain and Japan have both kinds. In France the colonial troops are equipped with the Hotchkiss gun."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANT-HOTELS

THE most recent addition to the list of plants which afford board and lodgings to a defensive army of ants, according to Rudolf Beer, writing in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, March), is *Macaranga triloba*, which has been studied by Miss Winifred Smith. Says Mr. Beer:

"This plant, which belongs to the Euphorbiaceæ, was found growing in the neighborhood of Singapore. Its stems are hollow and divided into chambers by a series of diaphragms, which, however, become perforated. Ingress and egress into the cavity of the stem is afforded by little holes which are bored through the walls of the stem along a groove of thin tissue that extends above the point of leaf-insertion.

"At the base of each leaf-stalk are a pair of curiously shaped stipules which are prest against the stem. Over the concave surface of these stipules are arranged a number of little, pear-shaped or spherical, golden-yellow food-bodies. . . . . .

"The tips of the teeth along the margin of the leaf are converted into little cup-shaped glands which secrete nectar, no doubt for the benefit of the ant. In the hollow stem Miss Smith found not only adult ants, but also pupæ and larvæ. . . . . .

"Two very strange-looking plants from the Malay Archipelago —*Myrmecodia* and *Hydnophytum*—afford a home to certain ants, but do not provide them with food. These plants carry on an epiphytic existence upon tree-trunks, and, as an adaptation to such a dry and airy situation, they have developed enormous tuberous water-reservoirs.

"These water-reservoirs are not solid throughout, but their interior is channeled in every direction with communicating passages. These passages are very probably connected with the aeration of the tissues of the tuber. Certain warlike red ants bore their way into these tubers and find the system of air-passages a very comfortable home in which to live and bring up their young. A touch upon one of these plants thus inhabited will serve to bring forth an army of defenders ready to drive away the intruder."

WATER PURIFICATION BY ARTIFICIAL LIGHT—It is well known that sunlight possesses germicidal properties, but it has not been thought possible to rival these with any artificial source of light. It now appears, however, that these properties are due chiefly, not to the visible, but to the ultra-violet, rays, and that artificial light-sources rich in these rays may also be fatal to bacteria and hence useful as germicides. For instance, Messrs. Jules Courmont and T. Nogier have just reported to the Paris Academy of Sciences that drinking-water may be easily sterilized by the use of the quartz mercury-vapor electric lamp. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, March 6) in a brief report:

"By means of the Kromayer lamp (4 amperes and 135 volts), the authors have obtained an intense bactericidal power in water 0.3 meters [about a foot] from the lamp. The sterilization is complete, embracing all the ordinary microbes of water, the colon-bacillus, Eberth's bacillus, etc., at the end of one or two minutes, even when the water is extremely foul, naturally or artificially. The water must be clear, however. The use of the quartz mercury-vapor lamp may thus enter into industrial practise in the sterilization of clear drinking-waters. It will be sufficient to arrange the lamps either in a reservoir or in a water-main, at suitable distances, so that the water will be illuminated for one or two minutes."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE IDEAL HEALTH-CITY

THE principles on which a city should be built in order to be ideally healthful and pleasant are laid down by H. Henriet in *La Clinique* (Paris). His plan, tho somewhat fanciful, is interesting as an indication of how much thought is given nowadays to considerations of this kind. What the writer says of street-directions is intended only for the vicinity of Paris, but in other respects his rules are of universal application. The following abstract is translated from the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, February 20). Says this paper:

"Having specially demonstrated, with M. Bouyssy, that the southwest winds transport to the region of Paris an air containing little carbonic acid and ozone, originating in the higher regions of the atmosphere, under the influence of the ultraviolet solar rays, Henriet concludes that in a new city, in the neighborhood of Paris, all the streets should be parallel and running from northeast to southwest, so as to assure the southwest winds perfect circulation, and avoid stagnation of the air. The houses should front on two parallel avenues, without interior courts, and their thickness should be such that they will accommodate but a single row of rooms, having front windows and in the rear doors opening on a passage parallel to the street and having as many windows as there are rooms for it to serve. Every hundred meters [328 feet] would be streets at right angles to the others.

"The streets should be as wide as the height of the houses, so that there may be as much sunlight in them as possible.

"To get plenty of sun and air in such a city and to make it agreeable to the view, there should be scattered over it, in quincunx arrangement, at distances of about 1,000 meters [3,280 feet], squares of at least 35 to 40 ares [about ¾ acre] which will enable one to escape for a few instants from the movement of the street. Mr. Henriet remarks, in this connection, that we must not attribute any purifying action to the trees in these squares. In the first place it is not carbonic-acid gas that makes the air foul, and again, vapors and dust injurious to man are also injurious to plants.

"To ornament this city, there should be planted along the streets, not trees, but groups of shrubs 2 or 3 meters [6 to 10 feet] in height, alternating with sculptured pedestals supporting vases of flowers. Finally, all roofs should be flowered terraces, making the scene one of real beauty for aerial travelers."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CURABLE COLOR-BLINDNESS—That color-blindness may in some instances be cured, or at least overcome, by practising color-comparison patiently and regularly, is asserted by Dr. Brawley, an American physician, in *The International Journal of Surgery*. Says *The Hospital* (London, April 3), in a review of the article:

"It is generally held that color-blindness is due to an organic defect in the visual apparatus which is permanent and unalterable, and it is rather surprizing to learn from this author that by diligent application and study the defect can apparently be completely overcome. He relates the case of a conductor on the Southern Railway whom on examination he found to be so color-blind that he was unable to distinguish in the skein test green, blue, gray, brown, and different shades of red, and said they were all the same color, differing only in shade. He was in consequence compelled to relinquish his post. He set to work, however, to study the colors and supplied himself with all the different colors of woolens and various samples of paint, and also provided himself with a miniature lantern. At the end of five weeks he was able to undergo the most rigid examination without a mistake, and later on he was also examined by the chief surgeon and two other oculists with the same result. Since then Dr. Brawley has encouraged several other color-blind applicants to study to overcome their defect, and they have been able to do this in the same way. The author is, therefore, led to the conclusion that with practise the intelligent color-blind can educate himself sufficiently to call ordinary colors correctly. Altho he does this, it is probable that he does not see them as they really are or as others see them, but has, as it were, a standard of his own by which he makes the necessary distinctions."

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MR. ROOSEVELT IN HERETICAL COMPANY

WHEN Mr. Roosevelt joined the staff of *The Outlook* he expressed a profound admiration for that paper and its editor as forces for righteousness. Little did he think, seemingly, that he was yoking himself unequally with unbelievers. It now appears, however, that in some quarters our neighbor is viewed as an organ dangerous to orthodoxy. *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia) assumes responsibility for the statement that "*The Outlook* has been one of the most dangerous advocates of a rationalistic and unscriptural Christianity in the country, and a distinct menace to the fundamental evangelical beliefs." Where such views are held the new alliance of ex-President Roosevelt with the editorial staff of this magazine seems only an added danger.

CHAPU'S STATUE OF JOAN OF ARC.
In the gallery of the Luxembourg, Paris.

A correspondent of this paper assumes that, gaged by the past, Mr. Roosevelt's "so-called gospels and epistles will continue to make for civic righteousness." But the chief editor, he asserts, "does not edit epistles or gospels that are inspired by Holy Writ." It is not his "inspiration or illumination" that are questioned, but "merely their source." The writer says:

"Guileless Lutherans therefore may confuse the stones, scorpions, and snakes with the bread, fish, and eggs and heartily eat the whole mess because it is served in the same dish. If they do, they certainly will have spiritual dyspepsia of the most chronic kind. Sometimes the Doctor offers a soup so thin, watery, and unsavory that no warning is necessary to the hungry. One would not drink it under compulsion. Again, however, he concocts a dish that has a very wholesome odor, but is full of concealed poison. All poison-squads that regularly have made a diet of this stuff have died or are dying. We would advise all the readers of *The Outlook* carefully to separate the contents of this 'potpourri' and boil down very thoroughly the foods offered by both mentioned editors. One will be improved, the other proved by it—however, use a separate pot for each and be sure to put a silver spoon in one of them.

"Dr. Abbott writes beautifully, glowingly, adoringly of the life of Christ and exhorts, entreats, and pleads with men to follow his footsteps; but slurringly, slightingly, and scathingly denounces all doctrines that insist upon the person and work of our blest Lord as our Redeemer."

The editor of *The Lutheran* backs up these observations by comments of his own, asserting that the writer, a "Western pastor," "expresses what many have been thinking since it became known that ex-President Roosevelt had joined the editorial staff of *The Outlook*." He adds:

"What makes *The Outlook* all the more dangerous from a theological point of view is the often beautiful spiritual flow of thought with which its intellectualism is adorned. Many things are so well and freshly said as to make them appear like a new discovery. They can be quoted with perfect safety. But when it applies its rationalistic method of explaining these spiritual truths, their beauty disappears as a flower, plucked from the rose-bush, withers in the burning sun."

JOAN OF ARC BEATIFIED

THE beatification of Joan of Arc was "something new under the sun," says Father M. Kenny, S.J. On April 18, in Rome, the highest honors of the Catholic Church were conferred upon a soldier-maid. Burned on earth as a witch, she is now named "blest of heaven." For forty years a searching investigation has been made into her words and deeds and Joan has been found to have "exercised justice, fortitude, charity, chastity, and other Christian virtues in a heroic degree." "Moreover, many wonderful cures have been wrought at her intercession," says a writer in the New York *Freeman's Journal* (April 17); "hence she is raised to the altars of the Church, priests may offer mass in her honor, and people may seek her intercession, saying, 'Blest Joan, pray for us.'" "The ceremony was performed at the great high altar of St. Peter's, surrounded by the French hierarchy and the cardinals, prelates, and bishops of the Church, in the presence of delegates, lay and clerical, from the universal world." Says this writer:

"The ceremony of beatification is one of the most impressive and lengthy in the Church, and one that is very rarely witnessed. The Holy Father (seated in his chair of state) is carried into the church where are assembled, standing, all the nobles and dignitaries of the Vatican. After a reading of the brief announcing the apostolic approval of the investigation, and the solemn 'Te Deum,' an image or picture of the newly beatified is unveiled for the first time upon the altar. Before this incense is burned and prayers recited.

"Altho the first steps toward the granting of this honor to Joan of Arc were taken centuries ago, it has been only within the past forty years, as stated, that definite and persistent efforts have been made. In 1869 Pope Pius IX., at the instance of the Bishop of Orleans and other church officials, ordered the preliminary investigations into her life and character. The report of these investigations resulted in the formal approval of the Congregation of Rites in 1894, and upon January 27 of that year Leo XIII., who was then Pope, ordered the introduction of her cause, styling her the Venerable. In 1904 and 1908 Pope Pius X. affirmed the authenticity of the report upon the practise of heroic virtues, and the performance of miracles. Finally, on January 24 of this year, the decree, 'De toto,' was promulgated, proclaiming that all the conditions had been fulfilled and that the Church might proceed to confer the title of Blest upon the venerable servant of God, Joan of Arc.

"From soldiering to sainthood, from the pyre to the altar—hers is a story unparalleled in history. It is also unique in this, that it comes to us under oath; every detail is sworn testimony. 'She was called by God,' declares Pius X., 'to defend her country, and accomplish a feat that was deemed impossible'—and she accomplished it in a few weeks."

There are thousands of minds in France to-day, says Curtis

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THE STATUE AT BON SECOURS, ROUEN,

Expressing possibly the moment of abjuration which was the prelude of Joan's martyrdom.

Brown in the Springfield *Republican* (April 18), who are ready to utter the invocation "Joan of Arc, pray for us"—and this "in a country where for a time all prayers bade fair to cease." Some curious demonstrations in France show how strong is the sentiment of reverence ready to utter itself now that the Pope has given his sanction:

"Professor Thalamas, of the Sorbonne, is hissed by his students whenever he tries to speak because, forsooth, once in a lecture he assailed Joan's life and morals; the windows of a boulevard tailor have been smashed because he dared to exhibit a caricature of the Pucelle as an advertisement; two Englishmen were mobbed recently in Rouen for getting up a hoax that they were cousins of Joan's and came to search her dungeon for precious papers concealed in the walls. These events and many more of the same nature may be taken as isolated incidents bereft of real significance; but what can not be minimized is the importance of the mass-meetings organized all over France for April 18, the day fixt for the beatification of the Maid of Orleans, and such a tide of popular enthusiasm has made itself felt in advance that the French Government, which has done its utmost to stamp out religion and which sees that it has failed, experiences serious qualms for the maintenance of order, and there is talk of calling out the troops to prevent demonstrations in favor of Joan and Christianity."

A few Protestant journals look somewhat askance at this demonstration. *The Christian Observer* (Louisville) recalls that an ecclesiastical court condemned her to death as a witch and a heretic, and adds:

"And now 500 years later that same Catholic Church, whose ecclesiastical court condemned her to death, has beatified her and canonized her *as a saint*.

"There is something wrong here with Rome. She claims to be unchangeably the same throughout the ages. How then can the *witch* and *heretic* of 500 years ago be a *saint* to-day? Does Rome thus apologize for her conduct in the past? Is it another case of a 'monument expiatoire' such as was raised in Geneva for Servetus? Is it possible that the canonization of Joan of Arc is due to the fact, as a Roman-Catholic paper has it: 'That she played an overmastering rôle in the history of the world to hinder Protestant England from ruling Catholic France?' Rome knows history too well to make such a mistake. We would like to see a good substantial justification, on the part of Rome, of this canonization of Joan of Arc."

The Central Christian Advocate (Kansas City) wonders if the celebration was not purposely arranged to gather a crowd of Frenchmen in Rome and then set them against their own government.

SLEEPING IN MEETING

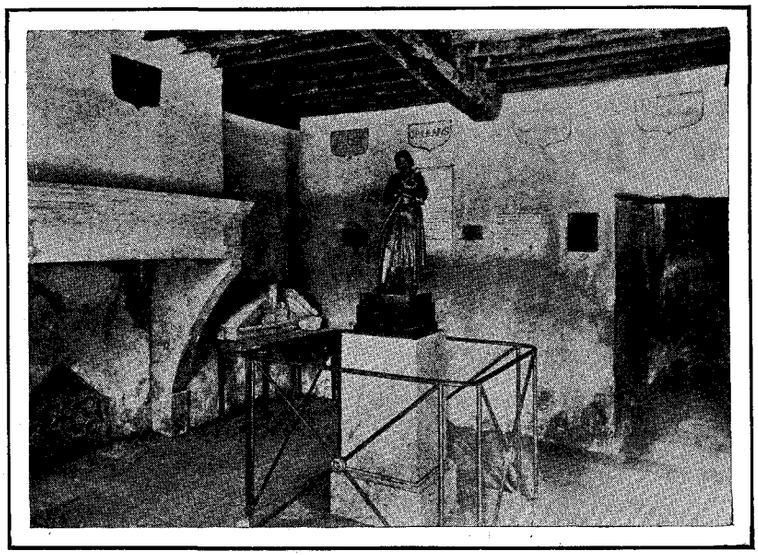
THERE is solace for both pulpit and pew in a new explanation of why people go to sleep in church. The man who sleeps in sermon-time does so because of self-hypnosis, according to a French writer whose words, conveyed from a French magazine, are given in the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*. Ordinary observers who are not scientists or philosophers have formerly thought people slept because they failed to find anything of interest in the sermon, and so became inattentive, then drowsy, and finally yielded to the deadening effect upon the senses and slept. But the scientific Frenchman is thus reported:

"The true explanation of the cause of so many 'nodding heads' in a public place of worship is, in his opinion, due to the members of the congregation concentrating their gaze for a long time on a single object, either the countenance of the preacher or the pulpit, and thus unconsciously hypnotizing himself or herself. If the writer's contention is correct, those who sleep during the sermon are consequently the very members of the congregation who are entitled to the highest praise for their conscientious effort to follow the words of the preacher.

"This is borne out by the fact that during the preliminary portion of the church services the point of attention constantly changes, and no sign of drowsiness is to be seen among the members of the congregation. But it is only when the sermon commences, with the head and body fixt in one position and with the eye self-hypnotized by resting on the bright space of a window or the preacher's lighted face, or some other source of illumination in the pulpit or the body of the church, the devout will fall into a slumberous condition. The character of the discourse or the tone of the voice of the speaker does not seem to affect the result in the slightest degree."

Clergymen have noted, sometimes with mortification, it is said, that the most devout hearers are occasionally afflicted with the same drowsiness which overcomes the godless. "The spectacle of the venerable steward or deacon sound asleep in the amen corner is far from edifying, but not less so is the mortifying fact that hearers who stay awake and watch with keen attention every movement and listen to every word of the speaker are often found on later examination to know nothing of what was said by the pulpit orator." The charitable Frenchman, however, has an excellent excuse for this delinquent also:

"Slumber, however, is not always produced by hypnotic influence of close attention to sermons. Sometimes the listener is plunged into a trance. The eyes are directed straight to the face of the clergyman in the pulpit. The facial expression is one of



ROOM IN THE COTTAGE AT DOMREMY,
Where Joan of Arc was born.

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strained attention, the kind described in the report as 'breathless and interested attention,' and not one word is lost so far as the sense of hearing is concerned. But of all that was said and heard during this trance the auditor retains no recollection. Hence we have the reason why so many devout worshipers return from church without the slightest notion of the drift of the sermon.

"They have concentrated their attention too closely upon the words of the preacher. The only cure for this is inattention. The eyes should wander from time to time during the sermon over the church, taking in the forms and faces of other persons in the congregation. Any slight distraction during the service would awake many auditors from trance or slumber and enable the whole congregation to follow the sermon more intelligently. The experienced clergyman, however, knows how to make his hearers relax from time to time the attention with which they follow his words."

The Advocate recapitulates:

"Thus does science come to the aid of the sleeper and of the man who can not remember the text, or aught of the sermon. Henceforth he is not to be stigmatized as a dullard, or stupid fellow, who listens without hearing. He is hypnotized, or has worked himself into a trance, and sleepiness and inability to tell what the preacher has said must not be considered as evidences of a close atmosphere, or of the relaxation which comes on Sunday, after a week of hard work, but as indications of a piety that has passed beyond the control of its possessor, or of attention so acute that it concentrates itself on the words and face of the speaker, to the disregard of the thought exprest by the words. The sleepy old brother in the side pew must no longer be laughed at, but held up to the admiration of the godless. The man who knows naught of either text or sermon is no longer to be vilified, but exalted as a marvel of attention. Science has its curios, but among them all, few are greater than this laudable attempt to explain a phenomenon which has occasionally proved the chagrin of even the most gifted pulpit orator, when soaring in his highest flights of eloquence."

TENNESSEE BLOCKS CHURCH UNION

AFTER the affirmations of the Supreme Courts of five States cementing the union of the Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian churches a sixth dissolves the bond and shakes the consolidation of all the others. Tennessee in a recent decision of her courts contradicts what had been accomplished by Georgia, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, and Texas, so that while the two churches are legally united in the other States, they remain separate in Tennessee. Less will be heard of the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in this case than in cases of the nightrider troubles and the assassination of Senator Carmack, says *The Cumberland Presbyterian* (Nashville), "yet many more people are directly affected by this decision than by the earlier events which created such wide-spread comment." The surprizing thing about this verdict, says the editor of this journal, is that "in the face of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and of numerous opinions of State Supreme Courts on this particular union or in cases involving the same principles, the court should affirm that the union had not been legally consummated. Even the lower court saw and declared that the union was legal, but our Supreme Court decides otherwise and practically announces the principle that churches in Tennessee can not unite in an effective union without the consent and approval of the civil courts." Churches, it appears, "may not act in accordance with their own constitutions as interpreted by their own judicatories, but can act only in accordance with methods prescribed by civil courts." As reviewed by *The Christian Observer* (Louisville) the court's decision covered these points:

"According to the summary which was given to the press, the court decided that the union between the above-named denominations is null and void for the reasons—first, that all the material parts of the plan of union were not submitted to the presbyteries, this being true of that part which involved the surrender of the name, creed, and organization of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and the turning over of all funds, property, and other assets to appropriate corporate agencies in the Presbyterian Church in the United States. The court held that only a doctrinal basis of union was submitted, and therefore the presbyteries did not pass upon the whole question. Secondly, that there exists wide doctrinal divergence between the creed of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the creed of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. And thirdly, while the submission of the question of union was intended to be in accordance with an amendment to the constitution of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, it did not in fact conform to such a constitutional amendment. The Confession of Faith and form of government of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church were not specifically repealed, and the Westminster Confession of Faith and catechisms and other ecclesiastical standards of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, as amended in 1903, substituted therefor. The terms of union which were agreed upon did not involve on the part of those who went into the union any surrender of views which were peculiar to the Cumberland system of doctrine, a fact which the 'Moffat Resolutions' in the Northern General Assembly make clear. Therefore, the court held that 'the proceedings taken for union were not effective to merge the Cumberland Presbyterian Church into the Presbyterian Church in the United States; that the Cumberland Presbyterian Church still remains a vital and independent organization, with a General Assembly, synods, and presbyteries; that the defendants are truly identified therewith in doctrine, policy, and organic subordination; that the complainants are not so identified, but have united themselves with another and different ecclesiastical organization.'"

The decision rendered by Justice Neil was concurred in by three of his associates. But the presiding magistrate, Chief Justice Beard, repudiates the conclusion and the ground for it. He insists, says the Chicago *Interior*, "that there was full and competent submission to the presbyteries of all matters involved in the union of the Cumberland Church and the mother denomination, and that it is impossible to conceive that any member of any presbytery could have voted for union without knowing that union involved the abandonment of the distinctive name 'Cumberland,' and consolidation with the older and larger church." *The Interior* on its own behalf asserts that "it has seriously tried to read the court's decision with an open mind and to preserve toward it an attitude of respectful consideration. But the effort, we must own, has not sufficed to bring a sense of the weight of the court's opinion. It still seems to us deficient in legal logic and inconsistent in its practical reasoning." This paper goes on:

"*The Interior* is well persuaded that impartial persons, who appreciate the significance of the case as it affects hopes of church unification in the United States, will take their stand with Chief Justice Beard. For a decision based on the premise that the Cumberland presbyteries did not have a chance to vote on the real issue can certainly not command the respect of the well-informed. The premise is simply unfounded, and with that assumption taken away, the whole opinion of the court falls to the ground. It is true enough that the question submitted to the presbyteries did not include in form all points of agreement made between the union committees in their negotiations; but every such stipulation was plainly set out and embodied in an official document called the 'Basis of Union,' which was transmitted to all the presbyteries along with the specified question to be voted on, and that question was everywhere regarded and accepted as a substantial epitome of the full terms exprest in the official paper accompanying it. It may be confidently affirmed that every individual who ever registered a vote on the union question registered it having complete information of every stipulation fixt at any time in the whole process of negotiation.

"The decision is therefore, as has been said, unreasonable and inconsistent. None the less, it will, as *The Interior* has already said, be accepted submissively by all former Cumberland Presbyterians of Tennessee now become Presbyterians. The seceders who choose to continue the Cumberland name will be accorded without demurrer all the rights in local church property which the court has declared to belong to them. Of any legitimate doubt of the scope of the decision the defeated party will take lawful advantage, but they will not manufacture doubts to order."

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MARK TWAIN'S DEATH-BLOW TO SHAKESPEARE

MARK TWAIN'S latest "fall" is taken out of the Shakespeare-Bacon problem, and he comes to the fray with all the ardors of youth coupled with the caution of experience. By implication he is not on the side of Shakespeare and the angels, tho he protests that he is not so soft, after having known the human race familiarly for nearly seventy-four years, as to try to convince anybody that Shakespeare did not write Shakespeare's plays. No, he says in a new book called "Is Shakespeare Dead?" "I am aware that when even the brightest mind in our world has been trained up from childhood in a superstition of any kind, it will never be possible for that mind, in its maturity, to examine sincerely, dispassionately, and conscientiously any evidence or any circumstance which shall seem to cast a doubt upon the validity of that superstition."

The particular matter which engages him is the monstrous difficulty of the necessary "assumptions" to be made in any belief that Shakespeare was fitted by education and experience to produce the plays, filled with legal, military, and other multifarious knowledge, attributed to him. He illustrates the Shakespearite and Baconian claims "in a simple and homely way calculated to bring the idea within the grasp of the ignorant and unintelligent." Thus:

"We will suppose a case: take a lap-bred, house-fed, uneducated, inexperienced kitten; take a rugged old Tom that's scarred from stem to rudder-post with the memorials of strenuous experience, and is so cultured, so educated, so limitlessly erudite that one may say of him 'all cat knowledge is his province'; also, take a mouse. Lock the three up in a holeless, crackless, exitless prison-cell. Wait half an hour, then open the cell, introduce a Shakespearite and a Baconian, and let them cipher and assume. The mouse is missing; the question to be decided is, where is it? You can guess both verdicts beforehand. One verdict will say the kitten contains the mouse; the other will as certainly say the mouse is in the tomcat.

"The Shakespearite will reason like this (that is not my word, it is his). He will say the kitten *may have been* attending school when nobody was noticing; therefore *we are warranted in assuming* that it did so; also, it *could have been* training in a court-clerk's office when no one was noticing; since that could have happened, *we are justified in assuming* that it did happen; it *could have studied catology in a garret* when no one was noticing—therefore it *did;* it *could have* attended cat-assizes on the shed-roof nights, for recreation, when no one was noticing, and harvested a knowledge of cat court-forms and cat lawyer-talk in that way; it *could* have done it, therefore without a doubt it *did;* it *could have* gone soldiering with a war-tribe when no one was noticing, and learned soldier-wiles and soldier-ways, and what to do with a mouse when opportunity offers; the plain inference therefore is, that that is what it *did*. Since all these manifold things *could* have occurred, we have *every right* to *believe* they did occur. These patiently and painstakingly accumulated vast acquirements and competences needed but one thing more—opportunity—to convert themselves into triumphant action. The opportunity came, we have the result; *beyond shadow of question* the mouse is in the kitten.

"It is proper to remark that when we of the three cults plant a '*We think we may assume*,' we expect it, under careful watering and fertilizing and tending, to grow up into a strong and hardy and weather-defying '*there isn't a shadow of a doubt*' at last—and it usually happens.

"We know what the Baconian's verdict would be: '*There is not a rag of evidence that the kitten has had any training, any education, any experience qualifying it for the present occasion, or is indeed equipped for any achievement above lifting such unclaimed milk as comes its way; but there is abundant evidence—unassailable proof, in fact—that the other animal is equipped, to the last detail, with every qualification necessary for the event. Without shadow of doubt the tomcat contains the mouse.*'"

In spite of all proof by parable, Mark Twain admits that he hasn't any idea "Shakespeare will have to vacate his pedestal this side of the year 2209." Disbelief in him can not come swiftly, he avers, because we equip our minds with second-hand notions instead of thinking out things. For example:

"We always get at second-hand our notions about systems of government; and high and low tariff; and prohibition and anti-prohibition; and the holiness of peace and the glories of war; and codes of honor and codes of morals; and approval of the duel and disapproval of it; and our belief concerning the nature of cats; and our ideas as to whether the murder of helpless wild animals is base or is heroic; and our preferences in the matter of religious and political parties; and our acceptance or rejection of the Shakespeares and the Arthur Ortons and the Mrs. Eddys. We get them all at second-hand, we reason none of them out for ourselves. It is the way we are made. It is the way we are all made, and we can't help it, we can't change it."

SHAKESPEARE'S BUST IN STRATFORD CHURCH.

To Mark Twain it seems the symbol of our belief in Shakespeare as the author of the plays—"The precious bust, the priceless bust, with the dandy mustache, and the putty face . . . with the deep, deep, deep, subtle, subtle, subtle expression of a bladder."

Our reluctance to surrender belief in witches, in Satan, in infant damnation, gives a long lease of life, by presumption, to Shakespeare. Saying which he pays this compliment to the "Reasoning Race" and to the mute memorial of Shakespeare at Stratford:

"We are The Reasoning Race. We can't prove it by the above examples, and we can't prove it by the miraculous 'histories' built by those Stratfordolators out of a hatful of rags and a barrel of sawdust, but there is a plenty of other things we can prove it by, if I could think of them. We are The Reasoning Race, and when we find a vague file of chipmunk-tracks stringing through the dust of Stratford village, we know by our reasoning powers that Hercules has been along there. I feel that our fetish is safe for three centuries yet. The bust, too—there in the Stratford church. The precious bust, the priceless bust, the calm bust, with the dandy mustache, and the putty face, unseamed of care—that face which has looked passionlessly down upon the awed pilgrim for a hundred and fifty years and will still look down upon the awed pilgrim three hundred more, with the deep, deep, deep, subtle, subtle, subtle expression of a bladder."

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SIMPLIFIED SPELLING IN ENGLAND

AMERICAN missionary zeal in the cause of simplified spelling has finally resulted in planting the root in English soil. Professor Bright and Dr. Scott, the American secretary, went to England, so Mr. William Archer told those present at the recent annual dinner of the Simplified Spelling Board, and "with persuasive eloquence, which is beyond praise, they preached to the natives." Sometimes they preached over cigars and coffee and sometimes under more austere circumstances. The result was a society for the propagation of their faith. What they reported on their return, Mr. Archer surmises, might very well have been

MANUEL GARCIA,

The most famous singing-teacher of the last century. Among the voices he saved from premature eclipse was Jenny Lind's.

couched in the phrases of a French missionary who wrote home to his superiors, from some islands of the Pacific, that "he was sorry to say he had been unable to convert his flock from the habit of cannibalism, but at any rate, he had taught them to use knives and forks." Mr. Archer brought forward an array of distinguished names which it may be assumed at least stand for knives and forks. Among them are such famous personages as Professor Skeat and Dr. Furnival. Professor Skeat's name does more than anything else, says Mr. Archer, to establish the English society in the respect of the public. Besides these two men, the cause is aided by Dr. Henry Frank Heath, of the London Board of Education, Sir William Ramsay, Prof. Gilbert Murray, and Prof. J. W. Mackail, of Oxford, Professor Dowden, of Dublin, and Professor Potts, of Glasgow. The law and the judiciary furnish such eminent names as Sir Edward Clark, Sir Frederick Pollock, and Justice Joyce. Science contributes the name of Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace and retrospectively of the great Darwin, for, says Mr. Archer, "he was vice-president of a society forty-three years ago which had a very short life and which numbered among its members Darwin and Tennyson."

Mr. Archer further reported the industrious activities of the English society in sending broadcast propagandist circulars, and in arranging lectures. Not much assistance is offered the cause by the daily press, as the speaker's words show:

"There are a good many papers who are always ready to take advantage of an opportunity of cracking silly jokes upon simplified spelling, and especially a good many of them adopted the policy which is indicated in the manner of an incident which I am sure you all know of, of an attorney instructing a barrister in the defense of a prisoner for whom there was really no defense; his instruction to the barrister was 'In no case abuse plaintiff's attorney.' That is the policy adopted by the hostile press; they have in no case abused plaintiff's attorney, but plaintiff's attorney in this case is very frequently represented by your greatest president—President Roosevelt. He is held to have been responsible for all your enormities. And when President Roosevelt went out of office we received from the press-cutting agencies, I should think, one hundred cuttings headed 'Simplified Spelling Ded.' And it triumphantly declared that with the exit of President Roosevelt simplified spelling was simply dead.

"Well, the answer to that I think was anticipated by a member of your board who I am sorry not to see here to-night, and we are all sorry, I am sure, and that is Mark Twain, who, when his death on a particular occasion was reported in one of the papers, telegraphed to that paper: 'News of my death grossly exaggerated.' I think the news of the death of simplified spelling is very much exaggerated."

Here are some specimens of the tracts that are being sent out by the American Simplified Spelling Board:

WHICH IS THE BETTER WAY?

bet	bout	bard
get	gout	card
let	lout	hard
met	pout	lard
net	rout	regard
pet	shout	gUard
set	trout	gUardian
deBt	douBt	vangUard

DOUBLE, DOUBLE TOIL AND TROUBLE!

bobbed	bagged	belled	dimmed	canned	charred
clubbed	dragged	billed	hummed	dinned	furred
ribbed	logged	felled	jammed	penned	marred
robbed	plugged	filled	rammed	punned	sparred
rubbed	tugged	polled	rimmed	tanned	spurred
bobd	bagd	beld	dimd	cand	chard
clubd	dragd	bild	humd	dind	furd
ribd	logd	feld	jamd	pend	mard
robd	plugd	fild	ramd	pund	spard
rubd	tugd	pold	rimd	tand	spurd

VOICES, LOST—AND FOUND

THE future of Mr. Caruso's voice is a matter of grave anxiety for many music-lovers. If he never sings again he will be only adding one more to a long list of singers who have suffered the tragic fate of losing a beautiful voice in the mid-career of their genius. Some indiscretion is usually at the bottom of the fatality. Caruso, it is said, almost collapsed after the curtain went down on the second act of an opera at the Metropolitan a few weeks ago. "I can not finish this opera," he sobbed, "I can not do it." He did it, however; but he should not have sung at all, says Mr. Henry T. Finck in the New York *Evening Post* (April 17). "He was endangering a delicate vocal apparatus that gives joy to tens of thousands of opera-goers on two continents, and that is worth to its owner about $200,000 a year, including more than $50,000 for singing into the talking-machine." Last summer, so it is reported, a growth of some sort was removed from his vocal cords by an Italian surgeon. He was advised to rest for a few months, but instead of that he sang in several European cities and began the last New York season with six appearances in the first week. This overexertion left its trace throughout the winter, and now the end is in doubt. Mr. Finck recalls that the same crisis was once met by Jenny Lind who in her early life, before her voice was fully developed, much overworked her vocal organs. She went to Paris

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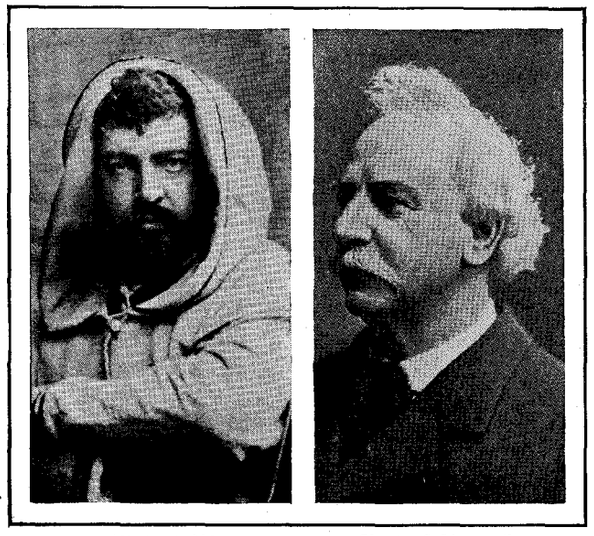
to study with Manuel Garcia, who gave her this crushing verdict: "It would be useless to teach you, miss; you have no voice left." But being moved by her youth and her tears he agreed to hear her after six weeks, if she promised to speak as little as possible in that



JEAN DE RESZKE. CHARLES SANTLEY.
Whose voices temporarily deserted them.

time and not to sing a note. Then after arduous practise, guided by a right method, the voice came back. Mr. Finck gives the story of one of Garcia's disobedient pupils told in Sterling-Mackinlay's book on that famous teacher:

"One day there came to Garcia a girl who had strained her voice by singing higher than her natural voice. He told her not to sing anything in a high register. Once only she disobeyed, and the next time she called on him and had spoken a few words she was surprized to see his face flush with anger. He reproached her with having sung soprano. Surprized, she asked him how he knew, and he answered: 'I heard you speak, that is quite enough.' He told her that in ten years not a note would be left of her brilliant voice. As she promised not to disobey his instructions again, he agreed to take her back, on condition that she would study a whole year without interruption before appearing in public.

"After a few months she left London to spend the winter on the Continent. She hoped he would take her back on her return, but he sternly refused, telling her that he never went back on his word, and adding: 'You will probably get engagements, but do not base your future on singing.'

"'Time proved that he was right,' says Mr. Mackinlay. 'After a few years she began to lose her high notes rapidly, and soon her voice was completely gone.'"

Mr. Finck does not mention the case of Etelka Gerster, well known here in the eighties. Whether the loss of her voice was "the penalty of motherhood," as some said, or "the result of worry over the failure to hold her place in the face of opposition," as others alleged, nature and time have brought their consolations. Her daughter has the past season made a successful début. The writer gives two interesting instances of singers who turned to the dramatic stage. Thus:

"Charlotte Cushman is now remembered chiefly as an actress, but she began her career as a singer. As a girl she had a voice of unusual compass and richness, with a full contralto register. Friends of her father, one of them John Mackey, in whose piano factory Jonas Chickering was then foreman, provided her with good musical instruction, and she subsequently appeared in concerts, as well as in operas. She went with an opera company to New Orleans, and there her voice, strained by the soprano parts assigned to her, suddenly failed. A theatrical manager in that city thereupon advised her to become an actress, and in 1835 she made a successful début as *Lady Macbeth*.

"Geneviève Ward is another famous tragedienne who began her career as an opera-singer, her stage name being Ginevra Guerrabella. She made her first appearance in opera in Milan in 1856, and subsequently in Paris, London, and American cities. Having injured her voice by overstrain, she taught singing in New York for some years and then prepared herself for the career of an actress, making her début as *Lady Macbeth*. In this country she is best known by her impersonation of *Stephanie*, in 'Forget-Me-Not.'"

Jean de Reszke's voice once went under a cloud, but he brought it back to sunshine, and sang for several years longer until shortness of breath forced him to leave the stage. Renaud once lost his voice for a whole month and it took two years to restore it to its former condition. Melba at one time nearly "came a cropper." We read:

"Mme. Sembrich attributes the preservation of her vocal powers during a career of nearly three decades to the fact that she always knew what rôles and songs were suited to her voice, and avoided the others. Mme. Melba did not always do this, and for her mistake on one occasion she suffered serious, but luckily not permanent, injury to her voice.

"It was at the time when the De Reszkes were here and Wagner was all the rage, so that even Melba longed to appear in one of these rôles that brought their interpreters so much glory, while Calvé likewise talked as if she was in similar mood. The Frenchwoman refrained, but the Australian succumbed. One day Jean de Reszke suggested to her, half jocularly, maybe, that she should try *Brunnhild* in 'Siegfried.' She promptly made up her mind to do so, and had a clause inserted in her contract securing that part for herself. To sing that rôle, one must have a voice pliant and strong as a Damascus blade. Melba's was pliant, but not of steel, and it broke in its contest with the Wagnerian orchestra; she had to retire for the season and make it whole again.

"There were not wanting critics who asserted that Wagner was to blame. If that was the case, are Puccini and Verdi to blame for the present predicament of Caruso?

"At one time, early in his stage life, the eminent English barytone, Charles Santley, suffered from an abnormal activity of his salivary glands which threatened to terminate his career. The muscles of his throat seemed to relax, and the voice, instead of issuing with freedom and vigor, appeared to recede, producing a choking sensation, very unfavorable to the delivery of a sustained phrase. For some years after his return from America in 1872 the inconvenience increased to such an extent that at one time he thought he would have to retire from the public exercise of his

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN. GENEVIEVE WARD. JENNY LIND.
The first two found consolation in the dramatic stage for the loss of beautiful singing-voices; Jenny Lind saved her voice almost by a miracle.

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profession. He consulted several medical men; one of them starved him, another stuffed him, a third dosed him with quinin, strychnin, and iron until he almost lost the sense of taste, and the sight of food nauseated him. He was advised to take a sea journey; there were ominous hints of fatal malignant disease; but finally he came across a real doctor, who found that his trouble was simply due to inactivity of the liver, and in a short time restored his health. His voice recovered, and he did (so he boasts in his 'Reminiscences') more and more varied work than any singer before the public except Sims Reeves.

"He is still singing, tho seventy-five years old. The latest London journals speak of him as taking part in a concert at the Crystal Palace on Good Friday, when he sang Gounod's 'There is a Green Hill' and the air 'Honor and Arms' from Handel's 'Samson.'"

A WAY TO CLEANSE THE THEATERS

THE best way to keep the "Trail of the Tenderloin" out of your town is to do as Plainfield has done—see that the local theater manager is forbidden to let it in. This, says Mr. Walter Prichard Eaton, is the best method of stage censorship. It is applicable only in small cities or towns, but if its application is made sufficiently wide-spread it will do most to kill the evil at its root. Mr. Eaton, who will be remembered for having severed his connection as dramatic critic with a great New-York daily because he was not allowed a free hand in writing as his conscience dictated about current plays, now writes as a free lance in a variety of journals, and in the May number of *Success* tells the story of Plainfield.

"The first of the current year, while discussion was beginning to rise in New York about indecent 'shows' rampant there, a so-called 'second company' in one of them—a farce—came to Plainfield. Certain men and women, including the Mayor, decided it was time to take some action." The Mayor appointed a committee of six men to investigate all the amusement-places in the town. "Not only were they to investigate actual conditions, but possible conditions; that is, they went to the various plays under discussion in New York, to see which of them should be kept out of Plainfield." Mr. Eaton continues:

"These six men were what are sometimes called 'hard-headed business men.' They represented the average man's catholicity of taste; they were not sectarian in their views, nor, probably, 'squeamish.' While the committee carried no authority except to report, the Mayor would undoubtedly keep out of Plainfield any play, vaudeville act, or moving picture which they reported on unfavorably.

"'Two of our committee have seen "The Girl from Rector's,"' one of them said to me. 'I think it is quite safe to say that that play will never get into Plainfield.'

"In its investigation of conditions in the Plainfield playhouses, the committee naturally found the local managers ready to meet them more than half way. The life of a theater depends on public patronage, and the theater in a small community can not afford to antagonize any portion of its public. The committee did not find any more of the objectionable plays booked at the theater, nor did it find, in the moving-picture houses, the blood-curdling films, the pantomimic tales of crimes, it had been led to expect. The public outcry against the 'immorality' of moving pictures everywhere has been based upon considerable exaggeration. But perhaps the organization of this committee may have served to eliminate a few objectionable films in advance. No one can tell that but the managers.

"At any rate, if this committee did not actually 'clean up' anything, if it found normal conditions in Plainfield, it probably served, and will serve for some time to come, as a moral deterrent to the theatrical booking-agents. It is very unlikely that any manager in New York will send a salacious play or a filthy vaudeville act to Plainfield, N. J. The members of the committee, who had to submit to considerable 'joshing' from their friends, have this much of solid satisfaction. They have put up a 'keep-out' sign on the town border, as a warning to indecent theatricals.

"And if every community like Plainfield, every community large enough to have a theater or two, but small enough for concerted action, should take a similar stand, how long do you think indecent theatricals would flourish? They would die in a month. The Trail of the Tenderloin would be stopt at the source. We do not need, nor do we desire, Federal or State censors of plays. Each community can be its own censor, when the occasion requires, after the good American custom. And if 'The Queen of the Moulin Rouge' or 'Miss Innocence' or 'The Girl from Rector's' or an 'Eyptian dancer' is booked for your town, the occasion does require. Take a tip from Plainfield. Get the Mayor to have a look at the theatrical bookings in your town and give orders accordingly. It is perfectly simple. You have the remedy in your own hands."

There is scarcely a small city in the country where a committee of sane, shrewd men, such as the Plainfield committee, says Mr. Eaton, could not accomplish considerable good for the theaters in many ways. Such, for example, as bringing the building up to the requirements of the fire laws, and rendering it more sanitary. "You may not think that any of these evils exist in your town; but they probably do." The committee will be wise in deciding between what is falsely accused and what justly, for, says this writer, "between the obviously indecent, the flagrantly and frankly vulgar in stage entertainment, and the alleged immorality of serious and truthful dramas which depict scenes of depravity or present characters of unsavory lives, is a wide gap." He goes on with a glance at two of this season's plays that have, he thinks, been unjustly condemned:

"It is a characteristic of a certain type of mind, perhaps, to . . . view a performance of Ibsen's 'Ghosts' as it would a recreation of Sodom and Gomorrah, while imposing no strenuous objection to salacious musical comedies that attract a much larger number of spectators and make no appeal to the intellect. Both the facts of experience and of introspective psychology show this attitude to be wrong; and under the specious moral shelter of this attitude indecency has crept into our theater where it does the most harm, even while serious plays were being kept out. Hypocrisy is none the less harmful, tho unconscious. Making of Eugene Walter's serious, thoughtful, and tragic play, 'The Easiest Way,' a supposed offense against public morals is not only arbitrarily to twist that play from its purpose, but also, by making it a success of sensation, not of merit, to encourage low-minded managers in false and vulgar imitations, and in more frank and open varieties of salaciousness. And any committee a town may appoint must guard against this injustice. . . . . .

"Mrs. Fiske produced last winter a play called 'Salvation Nell,' by Edward Sheldon, a graduate of Harvard, an outspoken and earnest young man. *Nell* began her life as badly as might be, and the awful degeneracy of a Bowery barroom was depicted on the stage. But the play won its way up to hope and redemption; it inspired pity for the struggling souls who start so horribly handicapped; it called forth cleansing tears from hardened theatergoers. At a near-by theater, a woman as far removed from Mrs. Fiske in artistic stature and idealism as pole from pole was depicting in a vile musical play a schoolgirl completely unspotted from the world, and, by her adventures amid a set of elegant rakes and overdrest or undrest women, was inspiring ribald mirth. Yet 'Salvation Nell' was thundered at as immoral by some of our critics, while their papers sent reporters to 'Miss Innocence,' who gave it warm praise. Not only was a grave injustice thus done to our finest and noblest actress, but the reading public was deceived by the organs which should enlighten it. . . . . .

"Not the matter treated of in the drama, but the manner of treating it, has ever been the sign of immorality on the stage. And for this very plain reason, not because 'The Easiest Way' is produced, should we cry out in alarm; but because the facts which it depicts about the Tenderloin are true facts. Any real and sincere ethical passion will seek not to suppress the drama, but to remedy the facts. And one of these facts is the low moral standard of a considerable portion of the theatrical world of New York, and the consequent low taste of this world in matters concerning the drama. That 'The Easiest Way' depicts these facts in the main with high seriousness, tragically, not comically, is in reality a hopeful sign. It shows that our playwrights are not dead to evil. It is the farces which make light of these facts which our ethical indignation should in reality strike."

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Acton, John E. E. Dalberg (Baron) [originator of the work]. The Cambridge Modern History. Vol. XI. 4to, pp. 1044. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4 net.

An earlier volume of this great work has dealt in sufficient detail with contemporaneous events in the United States which resulted in the abolition of slavery, the settlement of the Federal paramountcy, and the defeat in war of the disruptionists. The present volume returns to the continent of Europe and treats of "The Growth of Nationalities." The opening chapter, however, deals with a period (1841–1852), which opens with Peel as Prime Minister. It was the first time in English history that the people had chosen the head minister of the sovereign, and it is significant that the first sparkles of the free-trade dawn appeared during the ascendency of this statesman.

Meanwhile France had experienced the overthrow of the Legitimists and when the Republic collapsed, another Napoleon advanced from the Presidency to the Empire. The Second Empire witnessed the alliance of France with England in defense of Turkey. While two great statesmen, Cavour and Bismarck, successively came in contact with the Emperor of France, the first found in the Peace of Villafranca his work of emancipating Italy from the Austrians incomplete and Napoleon's promises practically unkept. Bismarck's policy of blood and iron brought the same Emperor to the knees of Germany at Sedan. When the Third Republic established itself in France the long-needed repose came to the cruelly hampered and lacerated nation. But France had lost forever the hegemony which Napoleon I. had boasted to be his own, and Berlin became the center, as of a united Germany, so of all the continental coalitions. These events bring us to the threshold of contemporaneous history.

The names attached to the various articles in this volume are of the first eminence in Europe. French political and literary affairs are dealt with by Professor Émile Bourgeois, who occupies the chair of history in the University of Paris, and Albert Thomas, *agrégé* of the same institution. The article on Swiss Federal Unity comes from the pen of the Professor of History in the University of Zurich. Italy and its share in the revolutionary movement which at this time swept through Europe is the theme of E. Masi, Professor of History in the University of Florence. The circumstances which led to the Germanic Confederation and the policy followed by Bismarck in the bringing about of German unity are detailed by H. Friedjung, Professor of History in the University of Vienna, and G. Roloff of the University of Berlin. The part played by Russia is described by Geoffrey Drage.

These men are all specialists, and when we look at their work and examine it in detail we find that it furnishes little more than a key to the ample bibliographies which are appended to the volume. This is perhaps the best praise that could be given to essays so condensed, pregnant, and accurate. Nor must we forget to mention that as the "Growth of the Nationalities" was attended by a distinct development of all the national literatures, so this development is treated in this encyclopedic work by specialists more or less well known. The present volume is perhaps the most interesting of all that have appeared, at least to those who wish to understand the Europe of their own generation in the light of the years that most closely preceded it.

Barton, George. Adventures of the World's Greatest Detectives. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 252. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co.

Bazin, Réné. "This, My Son" (Les Noellets). Translated by Dr. A. S. Rappoport. Pp. 307. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

The peasant life of La Vendée is here depicted, a life of simple joys and sorrows lived close to Mother Earth, the chief

CALVIN THOMAS,
Author of "A History of German Literature," reviewed elsewhere.

source of its income. The desire of Pierre Noellet, whose ancestors have tilled the soil for generations, to become a gentleman furnishes the starting-point of the story. The disappointment he causes the old people at home by abandoning his original intention of entering the Church, his inability to rise above his humble origin, and the many calamities that result either directly or indirectly from his stubborn pride are set forth with simple directness. It is the familiar story of the prodigal; in this case, one who wasted his substance in vain attempts to grasp the unattainable. The sequel is not satisfying.

There is not much to be said either for or against this new novel of Réné Bazin's. The fact that it is a translation may in some degree account for its seeming mediocrity, for seldom does a story pass out of the original without loss. Without lagging for a moment, it lacks incident, and the plot is commonplace. On the other hand, descriptions of farm life are not without interest, while the humble types of French peasantry are drawn with a sure touch. The book appeals mostly to the emotions.

Bowne, Borden Parker. Studies in Christianity. 12mo, pp. 399. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Cook, Stanley A. The Religion of Ancient Palestine in the Second Millennium B.C. In the Light of Archeology and the Inscriptions. 16mo, pp. 121. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.

Cowen, Benjamin Rush. Abraham Lincoln—An Appreciation by One Who Knew Him. 12mo, pp. 63. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Co. $1 net.

Dickins, Edith Pratt. The Port O'Dreams And Other Poems. 16mo, pp. 128. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1 net.

Dryden, John. The Poetical Works of. Cambridge edition. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 1054. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $3.

Dubois, Dr. Paul. Self-control and How to Secure It. Pp. 337. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50.

This volume comes under the head of New-Thought literature, and with so eminent an authority as Dr. Dubois (author of "The Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders") back of it, should invite a careful perusal. Many of the opinions advanced appear at first thought rather startling, but the author never neglects to give a rational foundation for his ideas. A large proportion of the ills of mankind are, he asserts, wholly unnecessary, and the object of his treatise is to teach the development of physical, mental, and moral well-being along the right lines.

The first step is to learn to think. This does not mean absolute freedom of thought or action, for that is impossible, due to our being so largely the product of heredity and education. Even conscience is defined as the sum-total of the moral ideas we owe to experience. With the individual, however, rests the acceptance of good or bad concepts and on his choice will depend his future conduct. Hence the importance of "moral clear-sightedness" or the ability to see the most far-reaching consequences of our acts. "There has never been more than one way to correct a vice; it is to see clearly the dangers it entails for us. There is only one way of acquiring a quality; it is to see plainly the advantages it brings us. Outside of that is no wisdom."

The most valuable chapter is, perhaps, that on egoism and altruism, for even the best-meaning persons sometimes confuse the two sentiments. An illustrative incident tells of a man who claimed he had so much pity for the sufferers in the Martinique disaster that he could scarcely bear to read about the catastrophe. Upon being questioned if he had contributed toward the relief fund, he was obliged to acknowledge that the thought had never once crossed his mind. Altruism not only leads to the material betterment of others, but to a kindly tolerance of their opinions and indulgence toward their conduct. The element of authority should be eliminated as much as possible.

The author devotes some space to those physical disorders brought about by purely emotional disturbances, maintaining that the "scare" of imaginary ills is just what tends to develop disease. Even when suffering seems unavoidable, it need not overwhelm us. "He who knows how to suffer, suffers less." In the chapter on courage, there is a repeated call to be strong. Sincerity is emphasized as the most necessary of the virtues.

The last word concerns the supreme purpose of life. It is to seek our own and others' happiness in the truest sense of the

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term. With this moral ideal in mind, there is no cause for distress in either the disputes of religious teachers or the wranglings of philosophers. "Happiness can only have its existence in the most complete of our ideal aspirations, in the worship of the true, the beautiful, and the good."

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. Education: An Essay, and Other Selections. 16mo, pp. 75. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.

Fillebrown, C. B. The A B C of Taxation. With Boston Object-Lessons, Private Property in Land, and Other Essays and Addresses. 12mo, pp. 229. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20.

Fitzmaurice-Kelly, James. Chapters on Spanish Literature. 8vo, pp. 259. New York: Hispanic Society of America.

Foltz, El Bie K. The Federal Civil Services as a Career—A Manual for Applicants for Positions and Those in the Civil Service of the Nation. 12mo, pp. ix–325. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Galsworthy, John. Fraternity. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Mr. Galsworthy's nerves have before this been set a-tingling by the smug complacency of the English prosperous middle class, but never to such fine artistic effect as in the present story. Never at least in any of his novels: there is room for a chance that he has done as well in some of his dramas. They, unfortunately, are practically unknown to us save in the printed form. What they might achieve on the stage is only a matter for dubious speculation, since so uncordial a welcome was given to his "Silver Box" when Miss Barrymore presented it a couple of seasons ago. But there is no denying the power of this story. Mr. Galsworthy is rapidly taking a place among the foremost of English novelists.

It is not exactly the place left vacant by George Gissing, for he lacks the width of view and the humanity of that lamented writer when at his best. "Fraternity" is an intensive study of two families. They stand far apart in the social scale, yet they are connected by threads of destiny that make them interact upon each other to change the whole current of both their lives. The Dallisons were prosperous bourgeois in Kensington; the Creeds were starveling vulgarians in a back alley not far distant. They stood toward each other as substance and shadow; the truth of their social relation being often exprest by one of the characters in the story, an aged and exalted visionary, who in one sense serves as the chorus of the action. "Each of us," he was wont to assert, "has a shadow in those streets, in those places." And the insistence upon that idea serves really to vivify the injustice of present social conditions.

The author cleverly enforces the impossibility, referred to any standards of rights, of these conditions, by bringing to naught all efforts toward an *entente*. The tragic consequences of the action of this little drama result from the amateur efforts of the rich Dallisons to help the poor Creeds; but the conviction is forced upon us that help is impossible under the persistence of social life on its present terms. It is only by changing the social structure that salvation for either is possible—doubtless the thesis that Mr. Galsworthy set himself to demonstrate. We admire the cleverness with which he has selected the terms of his problem, and the skill with which he has wrought out the structure. Nothing superfluous is admitted, everything counts—even down to the lap-dog, who represents not so much a dog as an idea. The writer proves his case, we should say, up to the hilt. He has likewise introduced us to some interesting types; but we miss a certain sense of life in all this, because, perhaps, of too much preoccupation with the thesis.

Mr. Galsworthy observes life as well as Gissing; but he will not be as great a novelist until he comes to treat life for its own sake—as Gissing came to do—and not as a propagandist.

Gilman, Arthur. My Cranford. Pp. 225. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25.

It is in a modest dress of calico that the new Cranford makes its bow to the literary world. The novel binding is appropriate and unique.

The Cranford of Mr. Gilman's, while possessing all the serenity and peace of

CHARLES F. HOLDER,
Author of "Fish Stories, Alleged and Experienced."

Mrs. Gaskell's village, is distinctively New England and it is with New-England types and traditions that the author concerns himself. The reader is invited to inspect the village stores, post-office, and church, is introduced to the minister, doctor, and antiquarian, and learns all about the dilapidated fire-engine that is called into actual service once in a hundred years. The writer's observations are tinged with a gentle philosophy suggestive of Ik Marvel.

Mr. Gilman affectionately calls Cranford the center of the universe and remarks that all roads lead to it. What more appreciative tribute to one's native place? The mantle of charity covers its peculiarities and its sleepy self-sufficiency passes for commendable conservatism. For a narrative of more stirring interest one would not have far to seek, but nothing more restful could be found than this contemplation of "My Cranford" which the author terms "a phase of the quiet life." The interested reader who wishes to discover the identity of this obscure community will be aided in his search by the illustrations with which the book is plentifully supplied.

Harland, Henry. The Royal End—A Romance. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Harvey, George, and Others. On Track and Diamond. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 220. New York: Harper & Bros. 60 cents.

Holder, Charles Frederick, and **Jordan,** David Starr. Fish Stories—Alleged and Experienced, with a little History Natural and Unnatural. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.75 net.

Hume-Griffith, M. E. Behind the Veil in Persia and Turkish Arabia. 8vo, pp. 336. J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.50.

M. E. Hume-Griffith is the wife of a medical missionary and while she does not take as her main theme the details of her husband's work she plainly shows that her position as a physician's wife gave her opportunities of seeing the private and intimate life of the Eastern family such as the ordinary traveler could never obtain. The antiquities of the East have been sufficiently described by other writers, and the mounds of Mosul or ancient Nineveh laid bare by Layard and other travelers. The modern archeologist, however, knows a great deal more about the past life of Mesopotamia and Persia than he does of the present. Mrs. Hume-Griffith introduces us to the most exclusive penetralia of the domestic establishment in Teheran, Ispahan, and Mosul. We are told everything about Persian etiquette, about the "god" of the harem—a "jolly little boy"—"fast becoming overbearing in his actions toward his grandmother, mother and aunt"; about the welcome given the boy baby and the disappointment exprest when it is "only a girl." There is some emphasis laid upon the change which Christianity is introducing into "modern Turkish and Arabian life," much indeed which has been often related before. The most interesting section of the book is that which demonstrates the practical beneficence of the medical mission and its usefulness not only in teaching by an object-lesson the truths of Christianity, but also in reconciling the Oriental mind to the customs and ideas of Western civilization. Enthusiastically wrapt up in the work of her husband, Dr. Hume-Griffith, his wife has done well to chronicle in so effective a manner the various phases of work and travel which she shared with him, and she has accomplished this in the plainest and most unaffected manner.

The work is plentifully illustrated with photographic reproductions and contains a capital map of Persia and Turkish Arabia. It is also equipped with an index.

Hussey, Eyre. Polly Winford. 12mo, pp. 355. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Johnson, Charles F. Shakespeare and His Critics. 12mo, pp. 386. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Karadja, Princess. Toward the Light—A Mystic Poem. 16mo, pp. 93. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 50 cents net.

Kelly, Florence Finch. The Delafield Affair. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 422. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Kenealy, Arabella. The Whips of Time. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 373. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

King, Gertrude. The Landlubbers. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 272. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

King, Henry Churchill. The Laws of Friendship Human and Divine. 12mo, pp. 158. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25 net.

(*Continued on page 766*)

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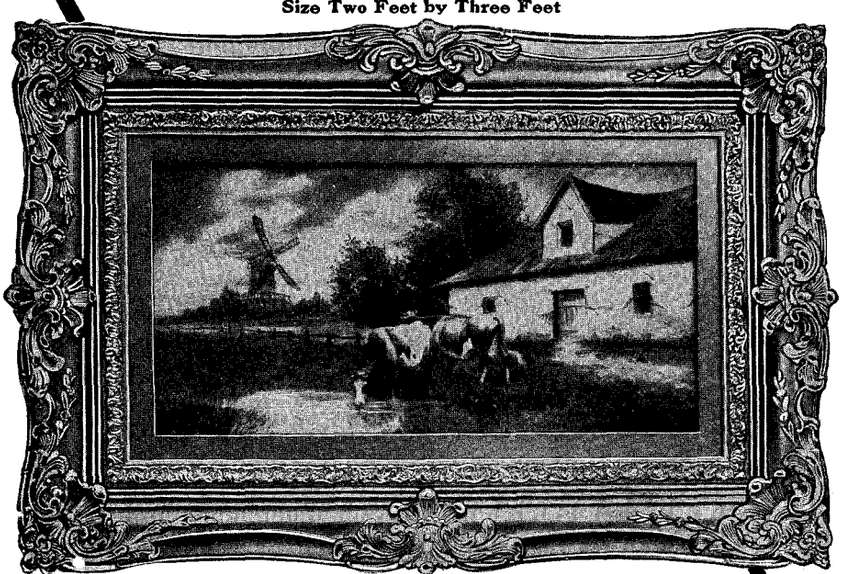

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Five Days Free Approval Coupon

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Gentlemen:—

Please send me the following oil paintings for five days approval as stated in your advertisement in Literary Digest. If satisfactory, I will send you $2.00 for each painting and frame, after five days inspection, and remit $2.00 monthly for each painting and frame for eleven months.

Selection of Paintings.....

.....

.....

Name.....

Town.....State.....

Street No.....

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—maybe they do yet, but in many a household it is a lost art.

¶ Grandmother's Gravy—how smooth it was—how good it tasted! That was because she thickened it with Kingsford's Corn Starch and *not* with flour. Flour makes lumpy gravy and that raw taste.

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is the right thickening for gravies, for sauces and cream soups.

¶ Remember one thing—you can't make perfect pie crust without it—one part Kingsford's to two parts flour is the recipe. Also, it makes a puff-paste that melts in the mouth.

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A strong and handy extension to the busy man's desk, fitted with an exclusive feature.

See That Lock?

A simple twist of this little lever fixes the stand solidly in any position; or you can leave it free to swing at a touch and bring your machine, dictionary or reference book to your elbow. Firm, steady, dependable. Easily attached to any desk. Prepaid, nickel or oxidized, $4. Black enamel, $3.50

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For this handsome, serviceable Vertical File. Dealers everywhere sell it.

Holds 20,000 Letters

and keeps them in most convenient, accessible shape. A big time and temper saver.

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are made to fit this file, so if you do not want it entirely for correspondence, select card index drawers, check files, document drawers or whatever you need. See a dealer or catalog for extras.

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Your dealer will show you these business economies, or we will fill your order direct. Desks and files are f. o. b. factory. Our big catalog shows dozens of other things you need; write for it today. Get posted.

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A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 764*)

Kingsley, Florence Morse. The Glass House. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Kipling, Rudyard. With the Night Mail—A Story of 2000 A.D. (Together with Extracts from the Contemporary Magazine in which it Appeared.) Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 77. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.

Porter, Sarah Harvey. The Life and Times of Anne Royall. 8vo, pp. 298. Cedar Rapids: Torch Press Book Shop. $1.50 net.

Anne Royall's life began in the reign of George III. of England and ended in the Presidency of Abraham Lincoln. Thus she lived through all the most stirring scenes of earlier American history. Yet altho she is neither a historic figure of national prominence nor a writer of recognizable literary merit, she was one of the best-known figures of her time. Her ten books of travel show that she had visited every city, town, and village of the United States of her period. Most valuable are the pages in which she records her impressions of the country as she saw it. She gives every indication of possessing a clear, sane, and sympathetic mind and in her must be recognized the pioneer woman journalist of the age. She had conversed with every President of the United States from Washington to Lincoln, and her literary portraits of numerous American celebrities are vivid and piquant. While espousing the cause of Freemasonry, she made many enemies by her antagonism toward the narrow theology, which then dominated the churches, and her efforts doubtless contributed something toward its subsequent obsolescence.

Anne Royall, *née* Newport, was born in the backwoods of Maryland, June 11, 1769. Till she was thirteen years of age she suffered the rigors and faced the dangers of a country overrun by Indians. In 1797, she married Captain William Royall, a Virginian soldier of Washington's army, On the death of her husband in 1824, she came to the capital and began her career as a traveler (1824–31). At the last date she established a newspaper, *The Paul Pry*, in which she maintained a vigorous controversy against the Anti-Masons, the supporters of a State Church, and the proposers of a United States Bank. She opposed so many prejudices, and roused up so many enemies, that she was arrested, tried, and convicted in Washington on the charge of being a common scold. She was not, however, ducked in the Potomac, and continued to edit a newspaper of her own to within a few weeks of her death, October 1, 1854. The volume before us, being filled with extracts from her writings, is as entertaining as it is illuminating. In Anne Royall we see the predecessor of those great and inspiring examples of American womanhood to which the country owes so much. The thorough and scholarly way in which the author has handled the mass of material at her command is distinctly worthy of notice.

Price, George B. The Problem of Happy Marriage—Considered as a Practical Personal Problem for the Unmarried and the Married. 16mo, pp. 123. Atlantic City, N. J.: The Chelston Press. $1.

When Sleep Fails Take
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water just before retiring brings a refreshing sleep, Quiets the nerves.

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Ridgway, Robert [Edited by]. Birds of the World. A Popular Account by Frank H. Knowlton, Ph.D. With a Chapter on the Anatomy of Birds by Frederic A. Lucas. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xi–873. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $7.

Thomas, Calvin. A History of German Literature. 8vo, pp. 430. D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

A well-reasoned and philosophical history of German literature, concise and clear, is not to be found either in the German or French language, and we are compelled to admire the strength and lucidity with which Professor Thomas condenses into a volume of four hundred pages his account of a thousand years of literary progress. As a handbook and a guide to its use the ample bibliography which he furnishes the work is above praise. The author begins by describing the twilight of poetry and romance as it appears in the pagan period of Germany, with all its wild and sometimes sublime mythology. The influence of chivalry and of minstrelsy follows, to be succeeded by the age of Lutheranism. The great wars stirred up great emotions and prepared Germany for her Klopstock and her Wieland. Naturally Professor Thomas dwells at length on the culmination of the new thought in the poetic drama of Goethe. It is refreshing to find a writer of this authority giving its proper place to the second part of Faust. The chapter on Romanticism is notable, and we commend the reserve and self-denial of the author in closing his study without any criticism of contemporary German writers. For scholarly finish, taste, and completeness this sketch of German literature is in every way commendable.

Thomas, Rowland. The Little Gods—A Masque of the Far East. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 304. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

FOOD FACTS
What an M. D. Learned.

A prominent Georgia physician went through a food experience which he makes public:

"It was my own experience that first led me to advocate Grape-Nuts food and I also know, from having prescribed it to convalescents and other weak patients, that the food is a wonderful rebuilder and restorer of nerve and brain tissue, as well as muscle. It improves the digestion and sick patients always gain just as I did in strength and weight very rapidly.

"I was in such a low state that I had to give up my work entirely, and went to the mountains of this state, but two months there did not improve me; in fact, I was not quite as well as when I left home.

"My food did not sustain me and it became plain that I must change. Then I began to use Grape-Nuts food and in two weeks I could walk a mile without fatigue, and in five weeks returned to my home and practice, taking up hard work again. Since that time I have felt as well and strong as I ever did in my life.

"As a physician who seeks to help all sufferers, I consider it a duty to make these facts public."

Trial 10 days on Grape-Nuts, when the regular food does not seem to sustain the body, will work miracles.

"There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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Any baker can make an ordinary soda cracker — but to produce Uneeda Biscuit requires the specially fitted bakeries of the

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All soda crackers are food. But there is only *one* soda cracker highest in food value as well as best in freshness. Of course, *that* soda cracker is

Uneeda Biscuit 5¢

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A portable, pure white, steady, safe light. Brighter than electricity or acetylene. 100 candle power. No grease, dirt nor odor. Lighted instantly. Costs 2 cts. per week. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog. Do not delay.

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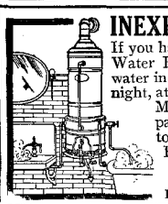

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If you have gas, a Humphrey Instantaneous Water Heater will give you steaming hot water in any quantity, at any minute, day or night, at less cost than by any other method. Moderate in cost, no expense for repairs. Bathing means health. Write today for our 30 days' Trial Offer and Free Booklet.

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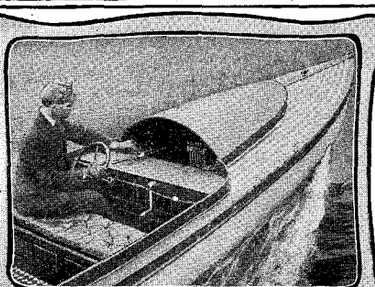

One Man Control

Designed by the World's Greatest Naval Architects

The most advanced ideas in launch and motor-boat construction have been embodied by Whittelsey & Whitaker, of New York, in

The New Mullins 1909 Models

These boats have many new improvements—One Man Control—Concealed Machinery—Improved Reversible Engine—Mullins Silent Underwater Exhaust, etc.

Built of steel like torpedo boats and fitted with large air chambers like life boats. Mullins Boats are the safest, speediest, staunchest, most satisfactory boats ever built.

Our catalogue tells all about these wonderful new models and why Mullins Boats are superior to all others. What fast time they make—how reasonable they are in price. It illustrates and describes our complete line of Launches, Motor Boats, Marine Engines, Row Boats, Hunting and Fishing Boats. When you want your boat you will want it at once, not three months later; so write to day for our Catalogue.

W. H. MULLINS CO., 143 Franklin St., Salem, Ohio

Mullins "1909 Special" $110 is the Greatest Launch Bargain ever offered.

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Wash-Day to Baking Day

All days are alike to the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove. No matter for what purpose you need a quick, clean, hot flame, or a slow, steady flame—*without an added degree of heat in the room*—there is no stove like the "New Perfection"—the wonderful oil stove that has revolutionized housekeeping. The

NEW PERFECTION
Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

besides being the perfect stove for summer, is just as efficient for year-round use. It is built with a CABINET TOP that makes it possible to warm dishes and keep food hot after it is cooked, and adds many other conveniences.

The "New Perfection" is the most complete and most efficient oil stove ever made. Made in three sizes. Can be had either with or without Cabinet Top. If not at your dealer's, write our nearest agency.

THE **Rayo LAMP** is unsurpassed for home illumination. Floods the room with light if you wish it—gives a restful, mellow glow if you prefer it. Just the lamp for daily use everywhere. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

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TABULATED DIGEST OF DIVORCE LAWS
A folding chart showing in tabulated form the divorce laws of every State in the United States. By HUGO HIRSH. Cloth cover, $1.50. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

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A NEW BOOK FOR YOUNG MEN
Just Published. By David James Burrell, D.D., LL.D., New York
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Each Section Has Dust-Proof Top and Noiseless Door

These are two of the many features, found **only** in the **Viking Sectional Bookcase,** which make it far superior to any other bookcase on the market.

Viking disappearing doors run on our Frictionless Steel Guides, and are guaranteed not to stick, bind or rattle. Special air-cushioned construction positively prevents doors from slamming.

Low Prices and Money-Back Guarantee

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All leading furniture stores handle the Viking Bookcase in all woods, from the most ordinary to the finest. Can be had in Crafts, Mission, De Luxe or any style you wish.

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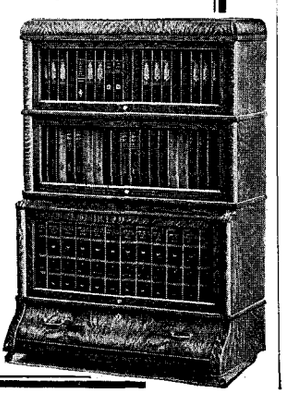

CURRENT POETRY

The Book Line

Rivington Street Library, New York

BY ARTHUR GUITERMAN

Come, ye that despair of the land
  Which the Future shall know—
Who doubt what the years that expand
  In their fulness must show—
Who grasp not the thing which shall be
  When deliverance comes
To millions in bondage—and see,
  At the verge of the slums,
These foreign-born children that march
  In their hundreds and more
In sunshine and storm, through the arch
  Of the library door!

Their race? Ah, what matters their race
  To our generous Mold
Of Nations! Yet, if ye would trace
  All the record unrolled,
Take heart from the days that are dead:
  For the fathers of these
With Leif or with Eric the Red
  Braved mysterious seas,
Or followed Yermák through the snows
  Of a boreal dome,
Or gave to the eagles the foes
  Of Imperial Rome;
Or tented with David, or ranked
  In the Balkans those swords
That bulwarked all Europe, unthanked,
  From the Ottoman hordes.
Aye, old at the time of the Flood,
  Still the law is the same;
The Builder shall spring from the blood
  Whence the Warrior came.

They trail through the alley and mart
  To this Palace of Tomes—
Wee urchins, red-hatted and swart
  As their underworld gnomes,
And hundreds of quaint little maids
  Wearing ribands of green
Or scarlet on duplicate braids,
  Quick-eyed, orderly, clean,
And silent. Some take from the shelves
  Of the volumes a-row
Those legends of goblins and elves
  That we loved long ago;
Yet more choose the stories of men
  Whom a nation reveres—
Of Lincoln and Washington, then
  Of the bold pioneers
Who plowed in a blood-sprinkled sod,
  Whose strong hands caused to rise
That Temple which these, under God,
  Yet shall rear to the skies!

—*New York Times* (April 2).

The Sleepers

BY JAMES B. KENYON

Do they whisper in the dark,
  And to one another call
Through the perfumed hush, nor mark
  Time's remote processional?

Wrapt in silence, do they hear
  Green things growing overhead—
Silver tinklings, thin and clear,
  Where the brook slants o'er its bed?

Do they never seek to rise
  From the clods about them prest,
Love's old hunger in their eyes,
  Love's old ardors in their breast?

When each new spring brings again
  Gush of song and flush of bloom,
And the warm breath of the rain
  Blown through aisles of verdurous gloom—

When the twilights ebb and flow,
  And through evening dews and musk
Violet shadows come and go
  Round young lovers in the dusk—

Feel they not the kindling blood
  In their dead veins stir and leap,

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And old longings, like a flood,
Through their troubled quiet sweep?

Or, when winter days are drear,
And o'er many a sparkling roof
Curls the smoke of household cheer,
Of love's vestal flame the proof—

When through purple shades of night,
Past the wind-swept, snowy wood,
Winks the watched-for windowed light,
Star of love's solicitude—

Then do rumors and desires,
Borne through death's unsunned eclipse,
In them wake the ancient fires?
Dreams of lips upon their lips?

Groping touch of babes that roves
O'er the bosom's throbbing swell?
Children's laughter in the groves?
Twinkling footsteps in the dell?

All the fond, far plaintive things
Vanished with the vanished years—
Bring these no dear comfortings?
In the dust no healing tears?

And when summer days are long,
And the bees drone in the flowers,
And the pewits lift their song,
Iterant through sunlit hours;

From the mossy woodpaths where
Youth pursued, 'mid trailing bows,
Rosy shapes with streaming hair
Sidewise blown from ivory brows;

See they not in signals mute
Lifted hands that gleam and wave,
While the riotous currents shoot
Through the frost-bands of the grave?

Barefoot milkmaids as they pass
Singing to the vocal morn;
Shining fruit in orchard grass;
Sickles flashing 'mid the corn;

Yule-logs blazing on the hearth;
Smiles and kindly speech of men;
All the homely ways of earth—
Yearn they not for these again?

Or, pavilioned round with sleep,
Missing naught that they forego,
Do they lie content to keep
Secrets that we do not know?

—*Scribner's Magazine* (April).

LEARNING THINGS

We are all in the Apprentice Class.

When a simple change of diet brings back health and happiness the story is briefly told. A lady of Springfield, Ill., says:

"After being afflicted for years with nervousness and heart trouble, I received a shock four years ago that left me in such a condition that my life was despaired of.

"I could get no relief from doctors nor from the numberless heart and nerve remedies I tried, because I didn't know that coffee was daily putting me back more than the doctors could put me ahead.

"Finally at the request of a friend I left off coffee and began the use of Postum and against my convictions I gradually improved in health until for the past 6 or 8 months I have been entirely free from nervousness and those terrible sinking, weakening spells of heart trouble.

"My troubles all came from the use of coffee, which I had drunk from childhood, and yet they disappeared when I quit coffee and took up the use of Postum."

Many people marvel at the effects of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, but there is nothing marvelous about it—only common sense.

Coffee is a destroyer—Postum is a rebuilder. That's the reason.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

It is Tone that makes or unmakes a piano
It is Tone that has won fame for the

STEINWAY PIANO

VERTEGRAND
$550

Steinway Pianos can be bought of any authorized Steinway dealer at New York prices, with cost of transportation added. Illustrated catalogue and prices sent on request and mention of this magazine.

THE matchless tone of the Steinway is the result of all that has been done in three successive generations of unfaltering fidelity to a high ideal. It is the unequalled creative genius and mechanical skill of the Steinways that have made the Steinway the standard of piano comparison.

Steinway tone is not that of a day, but of a lifetime; and it is this feature of maintained musical value—and therefore of maintained commercial value—that makes the Steinway worth all that is asked for it.

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25c Worth Free!

Just to prove to you how good our Shoe Cream is for your shoes—what a lasting lustre it gives them, and how it preserves the leather.

For we know, if you once try Eagle Brand Shoe Cream you will like it so well you will always buy it. That's how we can afford to give you a package.

Please don't compare Eagle Brand Shoe Cream with common shoe blacking. Or judge it by acid polishes that injure the leather.

Eagle Brand Shoe Cream is a pure oil waterproof dressing with a delicate fragrance. There is not a drop of turpentine in it. There is nothing else like it for use on black, brown, red or russet shoes and it preserves their original color.

Besides giving a lasting, brilliant polish, it protects the leather—makes it soft, smooth and pliable. Eagle Brand Shoe Cream is as good for ladies' and children's use as for men's. It doesn't rub off and soil the hands or garments. It comes in a glass jar and is convenient to handle.

Eagle Brand Suede Dressing (liquid) is the only dressing on the market. Will restore the original color of suede, ooze or buckskin leathers without injuring the same or matting the knap. Price, 25c per bottle.

Eagle Brand Shoe Cream

Send us 25c and name of your shoe dealer. Then we'll send you a regular 25c package, together with certificates good at your dealer's for another 25c worth of any Eagle Brand Polish.

Or send us 10c and receive a 10c package and certificates good for another 10c package.

We will also send you our book—

"The Care of Shoes"

This book was written for us by experienced men who know the peculiar tendencies of leather.

Write us today.

American Shoe Polish Co., Chicago. 212

Enclosed find { 25c / 10c } Please send { 25c / 10c } package of Eagle Brand Shoe Cream and your book, "Care of Shoes." Also the coupons entitling me to your goods equal to the amount sent herewith. Good only till June 1st.

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A Floor Finish Which Won't Turn White

Almost any varnish turns white when used on floors. Heel prints sink into it and break the smooth surface—the mark shows white. Heavy furniture is rolled over it—the casters leave an ugly track of white. Moisture soaks into it—then into the floor, and the varnish turns white.

After a few months of use *any* "general" varnish *must* show a network of marks, breaks and scratches—an ugly, scuffed *white*.

And you can't turn back to waxes and wax preparations—they are only temporary makeshifts—soon unsightly—always unsanitary.

The right finish for floors has been the problem of the home owner for years. But it is a problem no longer.

We Age Our Oils

After 39 years of experiment we have perfected a secret process that enables us to make a perfect Floor Varnish.

By ageing our oils, we eliminate the "deviltry" which unsuits common varnish for floors.

This new varnish—"*Elastica*"—*does not* turn white under heel prints and heavy casters. Its surface is so flexible that it *gives*. *Elastica* does not crumble and break under pressure—it bends. And when the pressure is removed it smoothes back into its normal position.

Tough, Elastic Varnish

No other varnish for Floors is so elastic or so tough. The elasticity and toughness of *Elastica* have been shown to be over *five times as great* as the average of "general" varnishes.

Won't you send for our book and learn how we have *proved Elastica*?

Settle floor troubles by asking for this book *today*. Simply say, "Send me your book: **The Right and Wrong Finish for Floors.**" Address Department 5, 29 Broadway, New York; 2620 Armour Avenue, Chicago, or International Varnish Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.

Elastica Floor Finish

Elastica Floor Finish is made only by the STANDARD VARNISH WORKS

Sold by dealers everywhere

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50 varieties of Gladiolus; 3 Tuberose bulbs; 3 varieties Dahlias; 1 pkt. Shasta Daisy Seed. One box containing the above for 50 cents prepaid to one address only.

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Cushman's Catalogue tells about Gladiolus, how and when to plant, best kinds for least money. Dahlias, Shasta Daisies, Peonies and Philippine Lilies also. Send for this book, it's free.

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DO NOT BUY *a bicycle or a pair of tires* from *anyone* at *any price* until you receive our latest **art catalogs** illustrating every kind of bicycle, and have learned our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous new offers.*

ONE CENT is all it will cost you to write a postal and everything will be sent you **free postpaid** by return mail. You will get much valuable information. **Do not wait**, write it **now.**

TIRES, Coaster-Brakes, Built-up-Wheels and all sundries at *half usual prices.*

MEAD CYCLE CO. **Dept D 273 CHICAGO**

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Kalamazoo Stove Co.
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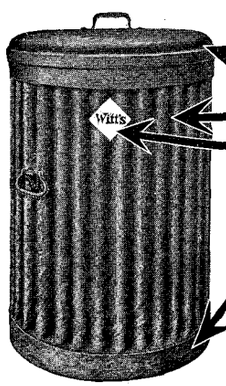
"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"



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Close-fitting lid.

One-pieced body—flanged and riveted.

None genuine without this label or name Witt's stamped in top or bottom.

Water-tight bottom.

Witt's Can keeps the odors in. No chance of disease from garbage fumes if you use Witt's can.

Built for wear. Lasts a life-time.

Made in three sizes. Also Witt's pail in three sizes. If your dealer hasn't WITT'S write us and we will supply you direct, satisfaction guaranteed.

The Witt Cornice Co. ***Dept. K*** ***Cincinnati, O.***

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A VIVID STORY OF MESSINA

ALTHO the Messina disaster was thoroughly covered by the press with camera and story, it has remained for a Tuscan lady who lived through the catastrophe to give those interested the most vivid and realistic picture of the Italian horror. *McClure's Magazine* (May) publishes an extract from a letter of this unknown writer, which was penned a few days after the disaster. The author had been sitting up nursing a sick woman, but had finally gone to bed. As she tells the rest of the story:

I, lying on a cot near her, had no more than a few minutes' unconsciousness at a time; I would doze, wake up, toss, cry out; I would speak to her, in the effort to soothe her. At last, after a terrifying dream, which I do not remember, I started up, broad awake. The others were all up, standing about my sick friend's bed. Impelled by some mysterious force I jumped out of bed; I seized a dress and hurriedly put it on. Madame Levi said to me, "Put on your shoes and stockings." I sat on the edge of the bed and put them on. Who would have believed that in that moment, by that act, I was saving my life?

We could already hear the tinkling, out in the street, of the goat-bells. The servant-girl opened the window; she bought milk. At that instant I was seized with a strange dizziness and violent nausea. The servant-girl offered me a cup of coffee. I went into the room where Gina was lying, and took the coffee. At the last swallow, I felt myself lifted from the floor to the ceiling. The ceiling dipt, the bed rose, and the horrible shaking began. We were tossed up and down for several seconds; then the earthquake changed its motion, hurled the sick woman from her bed, clove the walls, and the downfall began.

I heard a sound as if of countless paper tearing, stuff burning with crackling and explosions, and a deafening roar, a terrific crashing. They were balconies falling, steeples, chimneys, towers crumbling. I remember clearly that I was clutching my coffee-cup, trying to set it safely on the washstand, demented already, but calm. I thought, "I will open the balcony door." I could not do it; the ceiling gaped above my head.

I made a spring for the windows. Impossible to get them open. I was suffocating. The air was charged with thick dust which stopt respiration. I found the door. Behind me came the Levis, with a little girl, Melina, who habitually spent the day and sometimes the night at their house. On the right there had been, in its time, a balcony. The stairway, the house, were in ruins; the other wing of the house, too, was in ruins.

We all jumped from the balcony. We were on the second story; the heaped débris diminished the height of our jump. I fell. It was dark; it was white all around; beyond that, nothing. Ruins and the cries of the dying. Cries, cries, shrieks. Who was shrieking? We could not see. Had the heavens fallen? What had happened? My lips were tight shut in a spasm of agony. I ran. Where was I running? Perhaps it was not I running, but the earth running under my feet.

Then everything stood still, and for a moment there was silence. Then what was it? The cries began anew, the shrieking, the mad attempts at flight. I said over the names of all those I love; I cried them out aloud to the heavens, choking with the bloody froth that ran from my mouth and nostrils. I said them all over, the names of those, living and dead, whom I love; and my wits came back, and I did not lose them again until the moment when I found myself on the train for Catania.

I thought, "Now I am going to escape from this!" But I did not know the way.

I found a man and said to him, "Where are we?"

"In Piazza Spirito Santo," he answered.

"Can we escape?"

"Stay where you are. We are blocked. We are safe here as long as God pleases."

And the earthquake began again. The houses finished crumbling; they showered forth furniture, mirrors, wounded men, dead bodies. Yells and

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infernal panic. All suddenly caved in. We dropt face downward, and lay awaiting death. But before long we got up again, and in the dense dust found one another. Melina was trembling in the Professor's arms. What joy, in all that anguish, to ascertain that we were all there—what joy! And joy over what? There were two hundred of us, injured and whole, in that small space. At our right was a convent, the walls of which had dropt in, but whose front, still standing, was a menace to us. At our left was a house, burst open fanwise, ready to fall at the next shock. Behind us the church of the Spirito Santo, tilting forward, with a great triangular crack down its façade. Before us the houses of the Porta Imperiale, in fragments; broken and torn bodies dumped into the square among gravel, blood, and wreckage. "Let us stay where we are," we said, "all close clasped together, let us wait." For what? For death?

A light broke above us, beyond the ruins which we could dimly distinguish, because an occasional street-lamp, impossible as it seems, had remained alight. "The dawn! The dawn!" we shouted. No; it was Messina burning.

Then we were seized with desperate madness to flee. But whither? Oh, to the sea, to be drowned in it, to be buried in the depths of the sea! But fire, to die by fire? Oh, God, what anguish! I dumbly gazed at the heavens. I had never seen them of so deep a purple-blue; and how many stars were falling! A shower of stars, thick and shining. A benediction upon the ruins? Behind a house, whose front wall alone was standing, the sky opened, somewhat suddenly, and there poured down light, cold and pallid, like moonlight. Daybreak! Daybreak! "*Adduma! Adduma!*" they cried, mad with the desire for light.

And never was the sun so worshiped, so prayed to, so invoked, as in that tragic hour. Day broke, but alas! what a scene of sorrow it brought into view!

We looked at one another, to make sure it was ourselves, to make sure we were alive. We were white with mortar; we looked like ghosts, with hugely dilated eyes staring like madmen's. Oh, the dreadful ruin on every hand, the desolation, the horror! I believed that Catania too had been destroyed. I supposed that the disaster came to us from Ætna, and I prayed that Bruno, my husband, who was there, might have died at once, without knowing, without seeing. . . .

I knelt down before the church, which no longer was there, but whose door stood sealed and intact, still guarding its mystery. What did I say? For whom did I pray? For myself, for Bruno, for my dear ones far away? I do not remember; I know that while I was praying two priests passed by. One had an august, aged face, haggard with grief. He looked at me; I told him everything in a look. He spoke over me the blessing for those about to die. He went about among the dying—how many of them! He blest them, and went his way through the wreckage with his companion, who was weeping, to bless other dead, calmly, without haste, walking under the toppling walls, and we saw him no more.

When I rose to my feet I felt light, rested, strong, well, ready for everything. We began to work for the injured. What endless numbers of them! What slaughter, what mutilations, what horrors! A woman was delivered of twins there in the square: one was dead, one alive; she died later, of hemorrhage.

A father, almost completely naked, tore his face with his nails, desperate at having left his children behind among the ruins.

Meanwhile the miracles of life-saving had begun. Two children slid down a table, placed slantwise, between a stump of house and a heap of rubbish; then came the mother, then the father last. When he had reached the bottom, he saw that two were still missing. What weeping, what shrieks! Oh, God, and who could comfort them? There were some standing by who had no one, no one left. Little children, totally naked, or with nothing on but a little shirt, all blood, all mud; girls and women, gone quite mad, calling out strange pet names and terms of endearment, "*Catù! Rita!* [My breath! My left!] *Catuzza e mamma bedda!*" Meant for whom? Alas! for sons, husbands, scattered, dismembered, or perhaps still alive beneath huge mountains of masonry.

I saw a father searching among the wreckage for

"Porosknit"
Summer Underwear
For Men
For Boys
Makes a man feel like a boy.
Makes a boy feel like a man.
Fit and wearing quality—and *Perfect Summer Comfort.*
These you're sure of getting if this Label
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In all standard styles.
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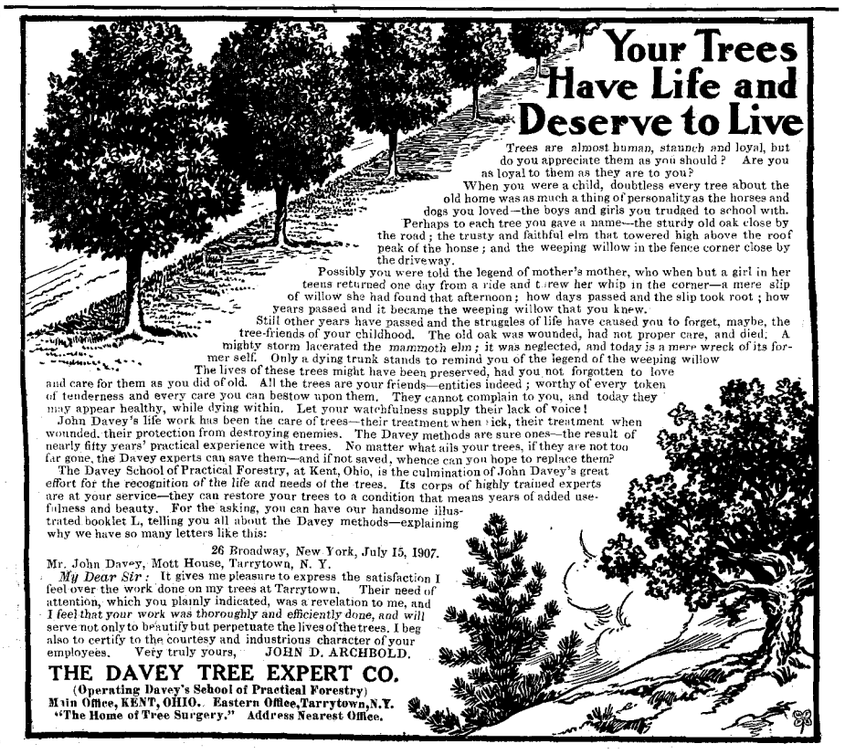
Your Trees Have Life and Deserve to Live
Trees are almost human, staunch and loyal, but do you appreciate them as you should? Are you as loyal to them as they are to you?
When you were a child, doubtless every tree about the old home was as much a thing of personality as the horses and dogs you loved—the boys and girls you trudged to school with.
Perhaps to each tree you gave a name—the sturdy old oak close by the road; the trusty and faithful elm that towered high above the roof peak of the house; and the weeping willow in the fence corner close by the driveway.
Possibly you were told the legend of mother's mother, who when but a girl in her teens returned one day from a ride and threw her whip in the corner—a mere slip of willow she had found that afternoon; how days passed and the slip took root; how years passed and it became the weeping willow that you knew.
Still other years have passed and the struggles of life have caused you to forget, maybe, the tree-friends of your childhood. The old oak was wounded, had not proper care, and died. A mighty storm lacerated the *mammoth elm*; it was neglected, and today is a mere wreck of its former self. Only a dying trunk stands to remind you of the legend of the weeping willow
The lives of these trees might have been preserved, had you not forgotten to love and care for them as you did of old. All the trees are your friends—entities indeed; worthy of every token of tenderness and every care you can bestow upon them. They cannot complain to you, and today they may appear healthy, while dying within. Let your watchfulness supply their lack of voice!
John Davey's life work has been the care of trees—their treatment when sick, their treatment when wounded, their protection from destroying enemies. The Davey methods are sure ones—the result of nearly fifty years' practical experience with trees. No matter what ails your trees, if they are not too far gone, the Davey experts can save them—and if not saved, whence can you hope to replace them?
The Davey School of Practical Forestry, at Kent, Ohio, is the culmination of John Davey's great effort for the recognition of the life and needs of the trees. Its corps of highly trained experts are at your service—they can restore your trees to a condition that means years of added usefulness and beauty. For the asking, you can have our handsome illustrated booklet L, telling you all about the Davey methods—explaining why we have so many letters like this:
26 Broadway, New York, July 15, 1907.
Mr. John Davey, Mott House, Tarrytown, N. Y.
My Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to express the satisfaction I feel over the work done on my trees at Tarrytown. Their need of attention, which you plainly indicated, was a revelation to me, and *I feel that your work was thoroughly and efficiently done, and will* serve not only to beautify but perpetuate the lives of the trees. I beg also to certify to the courtesy and industrious character of your employees. Very truly yours, JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.
THE DAVEY TREE EXPERT CO.
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"The Home of Tree Surgery." Address Nearest Office.

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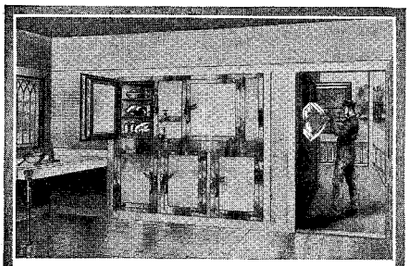

Keep the Ice-man Outside

Do away with the troublesome work of cleaning up after the ice-man by installing a McCray Refrigerator arranged for outside icing.

Drop us a line telling us where your present refrigerator stands and we will prepare, without charge, plans and estimates on a McCray **Built-to-Order** Refrigerator, or, if your requirements are normal, we will tell which of our **regular sizes** is best adapted to your needs.

McCRAY REFRIGERATORS

(Keep things fresh)

because the air in them is **purified** by constantly recurring contact with the ice, caused by the **"McCray System."** This also **dries** the air so that even matches or salt can be kept perfectly dry in this refrigerator.

Your choice of sanitary linings: **Opal-glass** (looks like white china—⅛ in. thick), **porcelain tile, white enameled wood or odorless white wood.** No zinc is ever used, as zinc forms dangerous oxides that poison milk and other food. Can be arranged for icing from an outside porch if desired.

Cut Down Your Ice Bills

McCray Refrigerators use less ice than other refrigerators, because McCray walls are the thickest and best "heat and cold proof" walls made.

McCray Refrigerators of all sizes and styles are ready for immediate shipment. Built-to-order Refrigerators for any purpose can be shipped three weeks after order is received. Every McCray is guaranteed to give lasting satisfaction. Upon request we will send you one of our illustrated books which explains why McCray Refrigerators are better than other refrigerators and **different** from ordinary ice boxes. Write a postal for catalog while you think of it.

No. A. H.—Built-to-order for Residences.
No. 66—For Grocery Stores.
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No. 85—Regular size for Residences.
No. 47—For Hotels, Clubs, Institutions, etc.
No. 71—For Florists.

McCray Refrigerator Co.
900 Mill Street Kendallville, Ind.

his children. He pulled out one of them, dead. One of them, whose head only projected from the horrible rubbish-heap, cried, "*Papà, papà, sete aio, sete aio!*" [I am thirsty! I am thirsty!] And there was no water. The father bent over the dying child and gave him his saliva and all his soul in a kiss. The son closed his eyes and died. . . .

Evening came on again; it grew dark early; the light shrank away from the horrors of the catastrophe.

I had eaten a handful of oats, found I do not remember where. I had an egg which a lady had refused. As I was eating it, a woman came running, crying that she had no more milk for her baby. I put out the egg which I had so nearly swallowed; she caught it in her hands and fed it to her infant. Water had been found; it was yellow, thick; it tasted, alas! of decay, of death, of putrefaction, but I drank it. I was mad with thirst, with hunger. I had in my hands a jar of marmalade, but succeeded in no more than touching my lips with it. I distributed it among the injured, feeding them with a hollow cane, split in two. And so came the evening, and the rain fell, and for hours and hours earthquake and rain and weeping; sighs of the dying, howls of desperate grief. Oh, that tragic night! How we wept and how we prayed! Some were seen barbarously beating themselves, to punish themselves for being alive while their beloved were dead; and we wept in chorus, and sang in chorus.

WHY HALL CAINE LOVES AMERICA

A MALADY which might well be known by the name of American hospitality awaits every Englishman who has spoken to the hearts of the people of the United States. Thus does Hall Caine sum up in *Appleton's Magazine* (May) his last reception in America. Mr. Caine goes on to marvel at the welcome the "American cities give to writers of great books which is reserved in other countries for soldiers and statesmen." He also dwells upon other aspects of American life which imprest him. He answers the question, "How did I find the interviewers in America?" thus:

Just as I have found him everywhere—good, bad, and indifferent. Sometimes the American interviewer is a perfectly honest man who aims only at setting down what you say in all truth and simplicity; and sometimes he is a pert person, who cares a vast deal more about what he says himself. As might be expected, the personal descriptions of the lady interviewer are embarrassingly precise. The color of your hair and eyes and the pattern of your clothes are facts of the first importance. Hardly any of the interviewers, male or female, write shorthand, and as a consequence the visitor talks the idiom of the reporter. In certain interviews I found myself saying, "It makes me tired," and "It tickles me to death."

Several imaginary interviews with me were published during my visits to America. In one of these I gave a modest description of my own head, saying the "upper part" resembled Shakespeare's, and the "lower part" resembled Christ's! Flamboyant fictions like these are, I observe, the titbits oftenest quoted in England by journals which most affect to

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Karpen modern style Arm Chair, mahogany, leather.

Protect yourself by learning how upholstered furniture is made—how to tell what is *under* the covering of any piece and whether it will wear well.

Send to us for the Karpen Free Style Book. It illustrates the making of furniture—shows you the difference between split leather and the tough, natural grained outside of the hide—shows you the fabrics that will *hold* their beautiful colors through the years.

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Karpen Furniture is the only Guaranteed Upholstered Furniture in the world—the only upholstered furniture that bears the maker's name. The Karpen guaranty means that if *any fault whatever* of workmanship or material develops in a Karpen piece, the dealer who sold it to you will replace it at once with a new piece.

2511
Colonial Arm Chair, mahogany, velour.

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It shows the various woods, finish, and upholstery fabrics and leathers in the actual colors. It illustrates the correct furnishing of every room in the house, with interiors drawn for us from plans and designs of the best known decorators. With the book we will send you the name of a dealer in your vicinity whom we authorize to make you a special introductory price.

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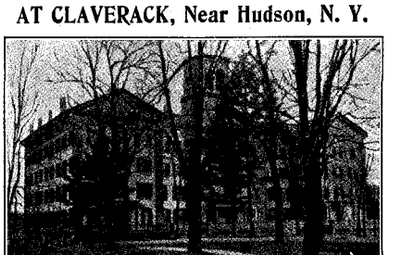
AT CLAVERACK, Near Hudson, N. Y.



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Complete plants are furnished, including tank, pump and all. No charge is made for engineering service. Satisfactory results guaranteed. The cost is from $75.00 for small outfit, and up, according to the requirements.

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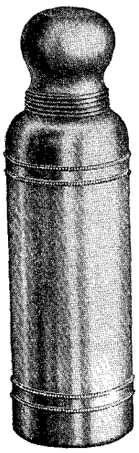
Carried Lunch



becomes pretty monotonous with no satisfying beverage to wash it down. Now, you can carry your drink, too, and keep it at just the right temperature without fire or ice. In summer, if you like a cold drink—milk, beer, iced tea, etc.—put it in an

ICY-HOT BOTTLE

when you leave home and you'll find it *ice cold for 3 days*. In winter put in your favorite warm drink—coffee, cocoa, milk, etc.—or soup if you wish—and you'll find it *steaming hot for 24 hours*. No lunch basket complete without an ICY-HOT. Made of glass, in handsome plated case, leather-covered or plain, with screw-top drinking cup. Easily cleaned. Absolutely sanitary. Pints or quarts. Reasonable prices. Ask your dealer. If he can't supply you, we will, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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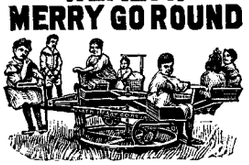
MAKES HAPPY, HEALTHY CHILDREN



who prefer to stay at home and enjoy themselves rather than play on the streets. Operated by children themselves; the movement not unlike that of rowing, brings every muscle into play. Most healthful form of outdoor exercise; keeps lungs inflated, develops sturdy bodies, strong arms, straight backs, broad shoulders. Makes children studious. You owe the children this delightful pleasure—you'll save it in doctor bills. Inexpensive, simple, absolutely *safe; no cogs or complicated gears to catch and tear* clothing. **Not a toy, but a real Merry-Go-Round.** Will last for years. Full particulars and handsomely illustrated booklet free.

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look down on American journalism. But whatever the interviewer may be, it is folly of the Englishman in America to attempt to escape from him. As a general statement, I think it would be true that, whether you allow yourself to be interviewed or refuse to allow yourself to be interviewed, you are equally certain to regret it. But that has been my experience in England also.

Mr. Caine then enters into detailed confidences of his love for America. He says:

I love America and the Americans. I love America because it is big, and because its bigness is constantly impressing the imagination and stimulating the heart. I love its people because they are free with a freedom which the rest of the world takes as by stealth, and they claim openly as their right. I love them because they are the most industrious, earnest, active, and ingenious people on the earth; because they are the most moral, religious, and, above all, the most sober people in the world; because, in spite of all shallow judgments of superficial observers, they are the most childlike in their national character, the easiest to move to laughter, the readiest to be touched to tears, the most absolutely true in their impulses, and the most generous in their applause. I love the men of America because their bearing toward the women is the finest chivalry I have yet seen anywhere, and I love the women because they can preserve an unquestioned purity with a frank and natural manner, and a fine independence of sex. I love the constitution of America because its freedom is the freest I know of, because it has broken away from all effete superstitions of authority, whether in Church or State, and has left the rest of the world in the pitiful shadows of both follies, to toil after it by more than a hundred years.

And if these are qualities which have their defects, I go the length of loving some of the failings of American life and character as well. I love the bruskness of speech and the freedom of manners which imply that Jack is as good as his master, and sometimes a good deal better, and in this connection I can tell a story of a good and royal tho rather embarrassing friend of mine who is a conductor on a Broadway electric car. He is about twenty years of age, and he has a frank, open face, with bright eyes, and a laughing mouth. When I met him first he was standing on the tail-board of the car as I was leaping onto it.

"Will this car take me to Fifty-sixth Street?" I asked.

He did not answer, but looked me over from head to foot.

"Will it?" I repeated.

Instead of replying to my question, he asked another.

"Are you Hall Caine?" he said.

"Yes—will it?" I asked.

Again he did not reply, but, smiling from ear to ear, and holding out a grimy hand, he said:

"Shake!"

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An idea of what it means to be caught in the street riots of Constantinople during these perilous times, is given by an American army officer who became tangled up in the mutiny of two weeks ago in

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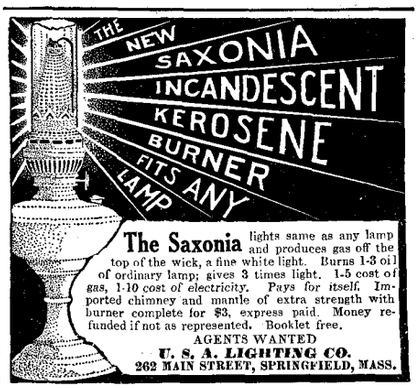

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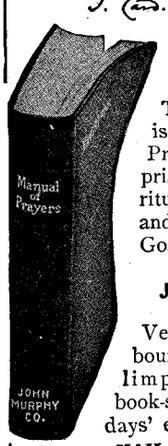

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the Square of Sophia. While driving through the city with his wife, he suddenly realized that something extraordinary was happening. We quote further from the New York *Sun:*

I should say we were the only foreigners in the square, and in a few minutes a couple of pale Turkish officials came up in an almost fainting condition and ordered us to leave immediately.

"Do you know," they said, "that these troops have mutinied and when the loyal force inside the gates of the Ministry of War opens fire you will be between two fires?"

We hurriedly left and escaped by side streets. We then reached a hotel, and being utterly ignorant of what the whole thing meant I intended to go to the embassy and inquire. We rattled over the cobblestones and as we reached the end of a narrow street opening near the Galata Bridge we heard the unmistakable click of rifle locks.

Hurriedly turning I saw we were immediately in front of a line of Salonica chasseurs, who were holding their weapons at the "Ready." Our coachman, a typical Oriental, at once stopt immediately in front of the firing-line and my wife and myself, who were in a somewhat dazed condition, scuttled out of the way. At that moment a volley was fired, causing the wildest commotion in the crowd, and at the same time two high police officials ran out, pushed us back into our carriage and ordered our coachman to drive across the bridge to Pera at full speed.

I protested that this was in the line of fire. They replied that it was our only way to escape. A few steps farther on I was horrified to see the body of a Turkish officer lying on the cobblestones, riddled with bullets. Not fifty yards distant and in the direct line of fire the bridge-keepers were collecting tolls and they refused to allow us to pass until we had our proper change, altho I eagerly told them to keep the balance and let us go.

SHEAR WIT

What Bothered Him.—An Eastern college graduate applied for work in a Michigan lumber-camp. He was told to get busy on one end of a cross-saw, the other end being in charge of an old and experienced lumberman. At first all went well, but at the end of the second day the young man's strength began to wane. Suddenly the old man stopt the saw and spat. "Sonny," he said, not unkindly, "I don't mind yer ridin' on this saw, but if it's just the same to you I wish you'd keep yer feet off the ground."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Warned in Time.—MISS DE FLIRTE—"Oh, don't mind Towser—his bark is worse than his bite."

MR. SOFTEY (who has just been bitten)—"Good gracious! I hope he won't bark!"—*Skits.*

After Him. "Satan is represented as runnin' after folks wif a pitchfork," said Uncle Eben, "when de truth is dat so many folks is pullin' at his coat-tails dat he ain' got time to chase nobody."—*Washington Star.*

The Cure.—"Can I offer you a little friendly advice?"

"If you'll take a little in return."

Here negotiations ceased.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Coeducation.—"But," asked the first coed, "why did you elect to take up the study of German instead of French?"

"Oh," replied the other, "the German professor was so awfully handsome, you know."—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

Must Be.—"Why do the folks call a good-for-nothing fellow a bad egg?"

"I suppose it is because every egg has a yellow streak in it."—*Baltimore American.*

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Exonerating Eve.—YOUNG LADY (to Tommy, who has just announced that he is engaged to a lady aged twelve)—"Why, I thought you always promised to marry me!"

TOMMY—"Yes, yes. I know I did. I blame myself entirely."—*Punch.*

A Woman's Bargain.—An Oil City man, who was detained at the house for a part of the day, handed his wife, who was going down-town, a quarter of a dollar and requested her to get him three cigars for it.

When she returned she handed him the package, remarking, exultantly:

"That shows that women can beat men all hollow when it comes to making purchases. I found a place where I could get eight for a quarter instead of three. Isn't that going some?"

And the poor man, as he took his medicine, merely remarked:

"It certainly is, dear."—*Oil City Blizzard.*

Nothing Extraordinary.—An American tourist hailing from the West was out sightseeing in London. They took him aboard the old battle-ship *Victory*, which was Lord Nelson's flagship in several of his most famous naval triumphs. An English sailor escorted the American over the vessel, and coming to a raised brass tablet on the deck he said, as he reverently removed his hat:

"'Ere, sir, is the spot where Lord Nelson fell."

"Oh, is it?" replied the American, blankly. "Well, that ain't nothin'. I nearly tript on the blame thing myself."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

A Gilded Youth.—"I believe I'll go in for ballooning a bit. It seems to be the thing."

"What kind of a balloon shall you buy?"

"Oh, I'll have a touring affair, a cloud-climber, a balloonette, and a light flyabout for town use."—*Kansas City Star.*

The Retort Courteous.—An old darky wanted to join a fashionable city church, and the minister, knowing it was hardly the thing to do and not wanting to hurt his feelings, told him to go home and pray over it. In a few days the darky came back. "Well, what do you think of it by this time?" asked the preacher. "Well, sah," replied the colored man, "Ah prayed an' prayed an' de good Lawd, he says to me, 'Rastus, Ah wouldn't bodder mah haid about dat no mo. Ah've been trying to git into dat chu'ch mahse'f for de las' twenty yeahs and Ah ain't done had no luck.'"—*Christian Register.*

A Tender Moment.—"Colonel," asked the beautiful girl, "when was the most trying moment of your life?"

"It was when I went to my wife's father for the purpose of asking him to let me have her. He was very deaf and I had to explain the matter before twenty clerks."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Boosting Business.—DRUMMER—"You boosted for the school committee to get a pretty school-teacher from the town. Why, you haven't any children!"

STOREKEEPER JASON—"No, but, stranger, I had an eye on business. As soon as the pretty teacher arrived all the big boys began sneaking down here and buying hair-oil, clean collars, and sweet soap by the wholesale."—*Chicago Daily News.*

Rural Philosophy.—"Ezry," said Farmer Hay, "I see that since ye have come back from college ye wear yer hair spliced right down the middle. Now, hyur's all I have to say: If ye expect ter feed out o' my trough, ye got to let your mane fall on one side."—*Puck.*

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It is built of clean, springy OSTERMOOR-SHEETS, hand-laid in the tick, and will hold its shape forever.

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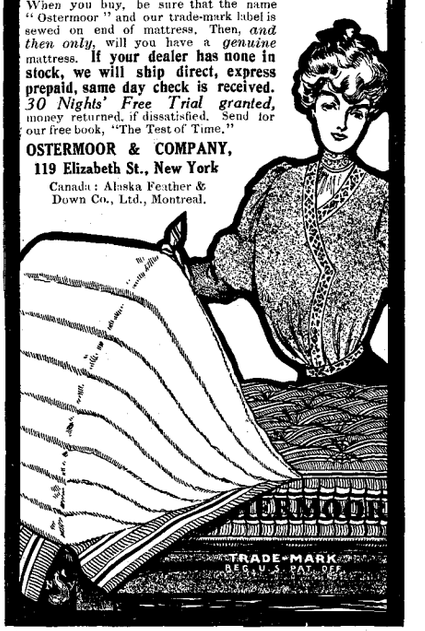

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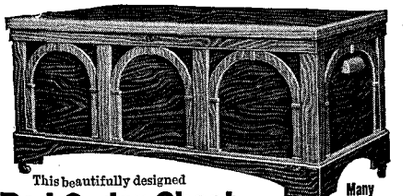

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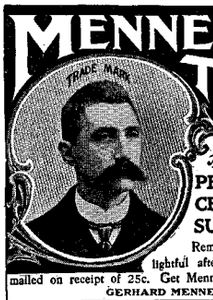

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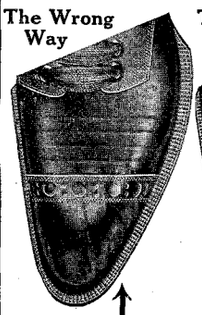

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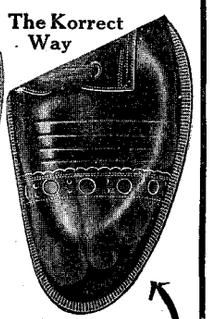

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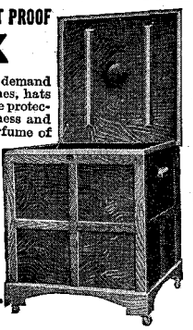

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Bound To Go Up.—"Has the son you sent away to college got his degree yet?"

"I should say so. Why, he wrote last week that the faculty had called him in and given him the third degree. That boy's ambitious."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

A Word to the Wise.—A prisoner at the sessions had been duly convicted of theft, when it was seen, on "proving previous convictions," that he had actually been in prison at the time the theft was committed. "Why didn't you say so?" asked the judge of the prisoner angrily.

"Your lordship, I was afraid of prejudicing the jury against me."—*Home Herald.*

The Old-fashioned Bonnet

How dear to my heart is the old-fashioned bonnet,
The old-fashioned bonnet that Nell used to wear;
Without any plums and red cherries stuck on it—
The bonnet that didn't require phony hair.
The dish-pan effect may be stylish and stunning,
The waste-paper basket that's lately come in
May be quite the rage and recherché and cunning,
But give me the hat she tied under her chin.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 17.—The Committee of Union and Progress in Turkey induces the Third Army Corps to march on Constantinople from Salonica and Adrianople.

April 18.—Confirmation of the reported murder of two American missionaries at Adana is obtained. One of them was the Rev. D. M. Rogers.

The ceremonies of the beatification of Joan of Arc are held at St. Peter's, a great crowd, comprizing many French pilgrims and bishops, filling the cathedral.

April 19.—The Russo-Bulgarian and Turko-Bulgarian protocols are signed.

Holland agrees to restore the Venezuelan coast-guard vessels and Venezuela will pay $4,000 for capturing Dutch merchantmen.

April 21.—The Dominion cruiser *Kestrel* fires on and captures the American fishing-schooner *Woodbury* off Vancouver; the incident is expected to hasten a settlement of the Hecate Strait question between Great Britain and the United States.

The steamer *Admiral*, with Mr. Roosevelt on board, arrives at Mombasa.

April 22.—The Bundesrath at Berlin ratifies the patent treaty between the United States and Germany.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 16.—President Taft holds a conference with Samuel Gompers and other officers of the American Federation of Labor.

April 19.—Mr. Aldrich opens the tariff debate in the Senate, declaring that the Finance Committee's bill would produce ample revenue for the needs of the Government.

GENERAL

April 16.—The Cudahy Packing Company, of Kansas City, is indicted on 695 counts, charging fraud in affixing internal-revenue stamps to oleomargarine.

April 19.—A mob at Ada, Okla., lynches four wealthy stockmen, held in the local jail for the murder of a former United States deputy marshal.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"P. B.," San Francisco, Cal.—In regard to the addition of "s" to denote possessive case, "P. B." should note that some words ending in a sibilant omit the *s* of the possessive to avoid the disagreeable repetition of a hissing sound. The rules governing the subject are as follows: (1) Singular monosyllabic nouns ending in a sibilant sound (*s*, *x*, *ce*, *se*, or dental *ge*) add the apostrophe and *s*, except when the following word begins with a sibilant sound: as, *James's* ring; *Jones's* hat; a *fox'* skin. (2) Singular dissyllabic nouns ending in a sibilant sound add the apostrophe and *s*, unless the sibilant is preceded by another sibilant or the last syllable is unaccented: as, *Porus'* defeat; *Moses'* face; *Jesus'* disciples; *Laplace's* theory, etc. (3) Singular polysyllabic nouns ending in a sibilant sound add the apostrophe and *s* only when a principal or secondary accent falls on the last syllable; as, *Boniface's* mistake; *Quackenbos's* Rhetoric; *Orosius's* History."

"J. A. C.," Vineland, N. J.—The expression "grammatical error," tho a common locution, is objected to by many authorities, and an "error in grammar" preferred as avoiding what is sometimes considered a violation of grammatical precision.

"R. H. M.," Denver, Colo.—"Kindly send me the authority for the sentence, 'Neither the woman nor I *am* on trial here.'"

Maxwell's "School Grammar," page 212: "When two or more subjects connected by *or* or *nor* differ in *person*, the rule is usually given that the verb must agree with the subject next to it, as, 'Either you or I *am* to go.'" See also Bullions' "English Grammar," page 216: "Rule 4. When substantives taken separately are of different persons, the verb agrees with the one next it, as, 'James or I *am* in the wrong.'"

"L. C. M.," St. Paul, Minn.—Regarding the correctness of the street-car railway-notice, "Politeness and patience to all passengers *is* requested," etc., the decision favoring the *plural* is based on the following rule of grammar: "When a verb has two or more nominatives connected by *and*, it must agree with them jointly in the plural, because they are taken together"; as, True rhetoric and sound logic *are* very nearly allied.—*Blair's Rhetoric*, p. 11. Aggression and injury in no case *justify* retaliation.—*Wayland's Moral Science*, p. 406. To the foregoing rule there is no exception which would even remotely apply to this case. The following exception is given by some grammars: "When two nominatives connected by 'and' serve merely to describe one person or thing, they are either in apposition or equivalent to one name, and do not require a plural verb." Close analysis will show that this does not apply to the sentence under consideration, for "politeness" and "patience" can not be held "to describe one thing."

"M. A. B. S.," Nova Scotia.—"We have heard the expression, 'We, like *they*, are to go.' Is this correct or should it be 'like *them*'?"

"We, like *them*, are to go" is correct, "them" being in the objective case object of the preposition "to" or "unto" understood.

"J. W. M.," Visalia, Cal.—"Which is correct, 'a unanimous vote,' or '*an* unanimous vote'?"

"*A* unanimous vote" is the correct form. "An" is used only before words beginning with a *vowel sound*, and the "u" in "unanimous" has the sound of "y" in "you," which is a consonant sound.

"H. R. E.," Oxnard, Cal.—"Presuming that shipment has been made would it be correct to say, 'Give me the date shipment *has been made*'?"

If we understand the question, we believe, in view of the fact that the action is represented as completed and no intimation of being carried up to the present time, the past tense should be used, "Give me the date shipment *was made*."

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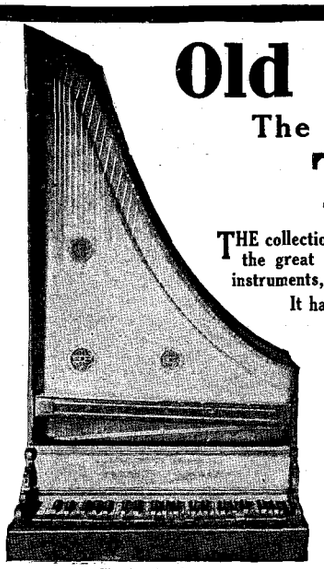

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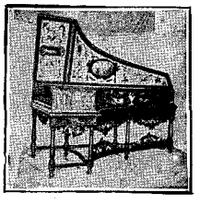

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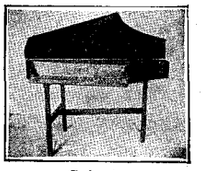

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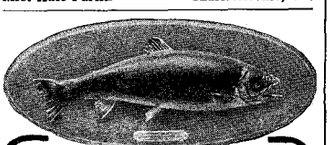

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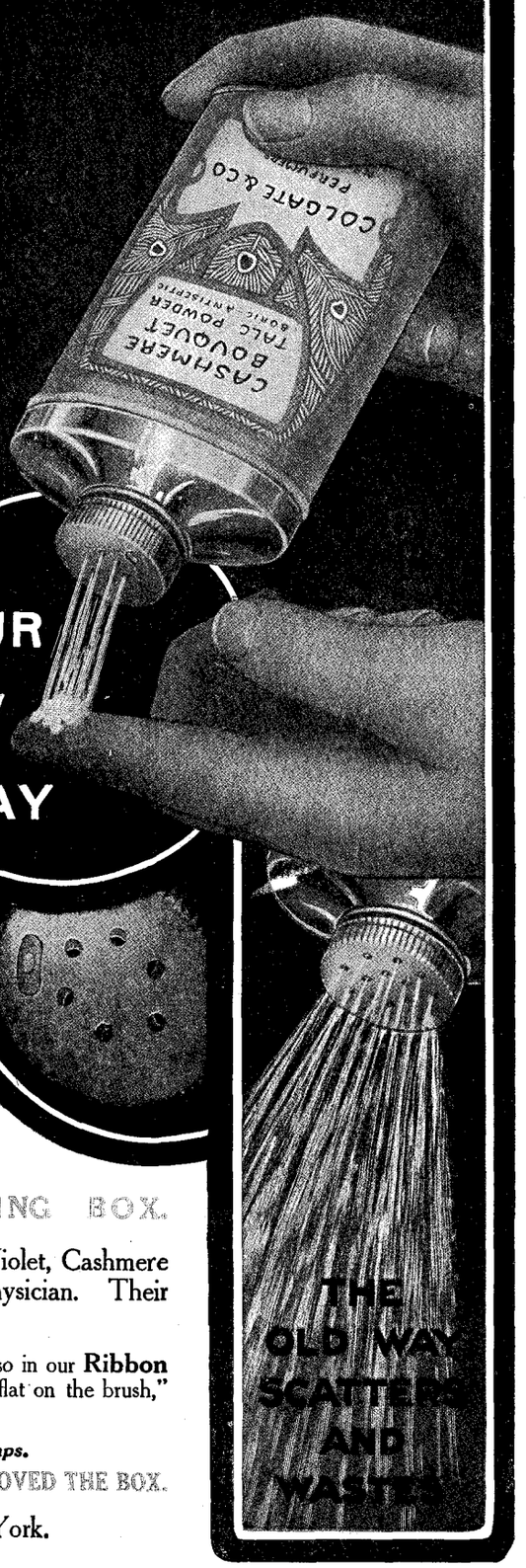

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